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The Honourable HENRY P. BELL-IRVING, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I hereby respectfully submit the Annual Report of the Corrections Branch for the period April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1981.

ALLAN WILLIAMS
Attorney General

Office of Attorney General
February 1982

To the Honourable Allan Williams,
Attorney General:

SIR:

I am pleased to submit the 1980-81 Annual Report of the Corrections Branch.

As in last year's Annual Report, the structure of this report parallels Branch activities as outlined in the estimates. The report encompasses the wide range of Branch activities, identifies priorities and summarizes achievements.

The year under review was primarily one where previous organizational changes and program initiatives were consolidated. This was most evident in the year's focus on the development and implementation of standards. During the year, the Service Delivery Standards were finalized and published setting out province-wide guidelines for the delivery of the services offered by the Branch. Through the provision of standards, an objective guide is provided which assists in ensuring the delivery of a highly professional level of correctional service.

During the year, certain management support functions were amalgamated. The Resource Analysis Section was combined with Operations and Management Systems, thus reducing the number of administrative units in the Management Services area. Such economies have been accomplished without a reduction in services. Improved services and increased effectiveness were sought through such initiatives since no increase in the number of staff or management positions was possible during the year.

Consistent with the focus on standards is the emphasis the Branch placed on the professional upgrading of its staff. Staff members participated in mandatory and voluntary training and professional development programs. Those offered at the Justice Institute comprise the major component of this process of professional upgrading.

Associated with the development of standards for the Branch is the program evaluation process. Initiated this year with the design of an evaluation process for secure institutions, program evaluation will be a long-term project, aimed at reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of the various areas of responsibility in the Branch.

The establishment of Branch Staffing Standards continued during the year through the Post Review and the Staff Planning Technique. The Post Review was implemented to help achieve the equitable distribution of staff relative to work load and standards within adult correctional centres and to review manpower requirements. The Staff Planning Technique for Probation and Family Services is intended to identify the Branch's manpower requirements in community offices. Both the Post Review and Staff Planning Project are ongoing projects.

The Corrections Branch has long sought to use alternatives to incarceration in carrying out its mandate and it remains Branch policy to utilize secure institutions only as the last resort. This has been a slowly evolving process over the last 20 years. Initially developed to provide more humane treatment for offenders, the concept of alternatives has broadened recently to include the idea of restitution to the individual or community against whom the offense was committed. This philosophical change is leading to a further examination of the Branch's role and the degree of involvement in victim services.

One program reflecting the concept of restitution is the Community Service Order Program. Through this program, juvenile and adult offenders have the opportunity to

recompense an individual or the community for damages resulting from their committal of an offense. The program also encourages the active participation of community groups and individual volunteers.

The first priority of the Branch in its education and work programs at the various institutions across the province is to ensure that time spent there will be as constructive as possible, and that attitudes and skills acquired during a sentence will be of long-term use for an individual. It is also important that training and work be meaningful for the offender and that work projects be useful to the community. This has challenged the Branch over the years to provide worthwhile programs without unnecessarily duplicating training and vocational opportunities already existing in the community. The continuing use of the Temporary Absence Program allows eligible individuals serving a sentence to have access to those educational and vocational opportunities and resources within the community.

Over the year, there has been an increase in educational and related programming for juveniles. One new program introduced at Metchosin Camp during the year is the Work Experience and Life Skill Development (WELD) program designed to provide pre-employment and life skills training. The Branch continues to provide youth offender programs that encourage positive self-development through the challenge of the environment. These wilderness programs are designed to allow young offenders to develop their physical capabilities and to acquire a measure of self-confidence and self-awareness that will allow more positive reintegration with the community.

There has also been an increase over the year in the work programs offered by the Branch in co-operation with other ministries, agencies or industries. Of particular importance in these interministerial work opportunities is the Salmonid Enhancement Program, a joint Federal/Provincial program to rehabilitate west coast fish stocks, and the various programs of the Ministry of Forests. Brittain River Camp, a new facility at Jervis Inlet, was opened this year. It is a joint project with the Ministry of Forests which provides the work and the supervision for the juvenile tree spacing project at the site.

An ongoing and major concern of the Branch is the condition of its older facilities. The Branch's older facilities, such as the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre and the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre, do not meet United Nations minimum standards. The Five Year Plan for Branch facilities is a response to this concern. Completion of the renovations at Prince George Regional Correctional Centre during the year was part of the realization of this goal. Construction of the Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre began during the year and this facility should be completed and ready for use in late 1982. It will alleviate the chronic overcrowding in the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre and meet, in part, the long-standing goal of providing separate facilities for remanded and sentenced individuals in the province.

In closing, I wish to acknowledge and thank all those individuals, both staff and private citizens, who were involved over the year with the work of the Corrections Branch. Without the dedicated involvement of staff and the generous participation of volunteers, the programs of the Branch could not be effective.

Respectfully submitted,

BERNARD G. ROBINSON
Commissioner

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Corrections Branch Regions, Districts, Facilities and Offices

Corrections Branch Organization and Services

Within the broad framework of the administration of justice in the Province of British Columbia, the Commissioner of Corrections is responsible to the Attorney General for the management and operation of the Corrections Branch. The Branch delivers a wide range of correctional programs, including Family Court Counselling Services, Adult and Juvenile Probation, Community Service and Attendance Programs, Juvenile Institutions, Adult Institutions for remanded persons and for offenders serving sentences of up to two years.

The legislative mandate of the Corrections Branch is derived from the B.C. *Correction Act*, the B.C. *Family Relations Act*, and the *Juvenile Delinquents Act*, *Parole Act*, *Prison Reformatories Act*, and *Criminal Code* of Canada.

The operations of the Corrections Branch are managed through six regions. Each region (see Figure 1) is headed by a Regional Director and within each region Corrections programs are the specific responsibility of District Directors and Local Directors responsible for each institution or service delivery unit. In addition, there are nine support sections within the Commissioner's Office in Victoria under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner. A complete list of all of the components of the Branch can be found in the Appendix on page 66.

Activity Reports

Secure Custodial Facilities: Activity Description

Secure custodial facilities are one aspect of the provincial corrections system. The Branch maintains a total of eight secure institutiuons — six for adults and two for youths. These facilities are located in major population centres of the province and have a total maximum capacity of 954 for adults and 81 for juvenile offenders.

The Corrections Branch provides secure institutions for two reasons: to provide secure custody for adults accused of a criminal offence and remanded in custody to await trial or sentence; and to provide the necessary secure facilities for adults sentenced to a maximum term of not more than two years less a day.

The youth centres meet similar needs for juveniles, both boys and girls below the age of 17.

All offenders and juveniles who are an escape risk and those who are medically unfit for open facilities are detained in separate secure institutions, which also provide special facilities for the protective custody of individuals and for those who may be a danger to others. Individuals sentenced to a term of imprisonment in a secure regional correctional institution remain until either their sentence expires, they are released on parole, or they qualify for transfer to an open facility or another type of program.

Although secure custody and imprisonment are the main functions of secure institutions, it is the policy of the Corrections Branch to effect that custody or imprisonment in as humane and constructive a manner as possible. A wide range of programs and activities, including work, recreation, education, life skills and spiritual development, help remanded and sentenced individuals make the most positive and constructive use of their time.

There are five secure institutions for adult males: the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre (VIRCC) in Victoria, the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre (LMRCC) in Burnaby, the Chilliwack Security Unit, the Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre (KRCC), and the Prince George Regional Correctional Centre (PGRCC).

Male offenders are classified and subsequently placed in an appropriate institution depending on the severity of the crime and the characteristics of the offender. When secure custody beyond the resources of the closest regional centre is required, male offenders can be transferred to the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre which has special secure facilities to meet these needs. Classifications and transfers are arranged on a case-by-case basis.

The Lakeside Correctional Centre for Women, on the grounds of LMRCC in Burnaby, is the secure facility for adult female offenders and women remanded in custody to await trial.

The two secure facilities for juveniles are Willingdon Youth Detention Centre (WYDC) in Burnaby and the Victoria Youth Detention Centre (VYDC).

The reports which follow detail the priorities, activities and achievements of the province's eight secure facilities from April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1981.

Vancouver Island Region

Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre (VIRCC)

The central priority of the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre is to maintain the capability to provide secure custody in all circumstances where adult offenders have been remanded in custody to the centre to await trial. In fulfilling its principal function,

the centre must provide secure and safe custody for all offenders assigned to the facility and ensure that those on remand are available when required by the courts.

Even though the facility has been identified as primarily a secure remand centre since 1975, it continues to receive sentenced offenders as well. This puts considerable pressure on the staff and facilities of the centre. To alleviate this problem, staff attempts to classify and transfer sentenced offenders to another appropriate facility within five to seven days of sentence.

In addition to its prime function, Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre must also maintain the capacity to enforce and maintain temporary secure custody for individuals assigned to programs at the Vancouver Island Community Correctional Centre and Jordan River Camp.

Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre has seen a continued trend over the last five years to increased use. In 1980-81, the daily average count reached 123. In a facility originally designed to accommodate a projected maximum of 60, this level of utilization places enormous pressures on the staff and physical facility. Related to such a high level of utilization is the high volume of admission/discharge activity that totalled 8677 inmate movements in 1980-81 — 4397 intakes and 4280 discharges.

Despite overcrowding and budget constraints, the centre strives to provide a high standard of care and to ensure that remanded offenders have access to community resources and support systems.

Against a background of chronic pressure, it is a tribute to the staff that the record of inmate availability for Court remains very high. For the third consecutive year, the centre also maintained its escape-free record.

Victoria Youth Detention Centre (VYDC)

Victoria Youth Detention Centre is one of only two institutions in the province providing secure custody for delinquent youths under the age of 17 remanded in custody to await trial, and youths committed to containment.

Its key function is to ensure the availability of court-remanded and pre-court detained youths for court appearances. The centre attempts to fulfil this mandate by providing a facility and level of care that both protects society from the delinquent behaviour of youths and provides the opportunity for the constructive use of time spent in custody.

In addition to its secure custodial role for remanded youths, Victoria Youth Detention Centre must carry out an assessment and classification process for all sentenced youths admitted to the facility. The centre provides individualized programming for youths received at the facility through the assignment to each one of a case manager or counsellor. In consultation with other professionals, the case manager develops an overall program and release plan for the youth.

Although the centre completed some much-needed renovations in 1979, security remained a concern in 1980-81. Security inadequacies with fire doors and locks resulted in an unusually high number of escapes from the building. In an attempt to resolve these difficulties, further renovations were undertaken in February and March of 1981 at the cost of $304,000. Both fire safety and overall security were upgraded with the installation of new doors and windows and improvements in the physical layout of the building.

The centre provides ten single and six double rooms with separate leisure activity space. There is also an academic classroom, an arts and crafts classroom and a woodworking shop. Both indoor and outdoor recreation facilities are provided.

The successful utilization of the centre's resources and facilities depends in large measure on the volunteer program supervised by a full-time volunteer co-ordinator staff position. Volunteers participate in all aspects of the centre's programs, including

educational services, recreational programs, leisure-time activities and even receptionist services. In 1980-81, the centre averaged 118 volunteers providing 2355 hours per month of voluntary service.

Educational services are provided by a full-time teacher funded by the Ministry of Education and supervised by the Victoria School District. There is a contracted arts and crafts teacher and there are plans to staff the wood-working shop with a full-time industrial arts teacher. Chaplaincy services are now provided under a new agreement by the Youth Guidance Section of Youth for Christ. The centre also has part-time psychological services provided by a clinical psychologist, and full-time medical services provided by a nurse.

During the time the centre was closed for renovations in the early spring, Metchosin Camp and the Victoria City Police cells provided temporary short-term secure facilities. A program called House Arrest was initiated at that time to provide a community alternative to placing youths on remand in custody. In the House Arrest Program the court places the youth on a strict court order which spells out the conditions by which the youth must abide. The project staff visits the youth's residence or contacts parents (or guardians) by telephone several times a day to ensure the youth is abiding by the rules determined by the court. If the rules are broken, the youth will be placed in custody to appear before the court within 24 hours. From February 13 to March 31, while the renovations were in progress, 22 youths were placed on House Arrest. Only three were returned to custody for failure to abide by the rules.

Vancouver Region

Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre (LMRCC)

The Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre is the largest of the secure institutions, providing accommodation for 512 adult male offenders. Included in this total are facilities to receive special cases from other regions, such as escape risks, individuals requiring protective custody and difficult offenders. The centre's hospital provides medical services, dental services, psychiatric services and assistance to the physically disabled.

It is the main function of the centre to provide secure custody and related services for both adult males remanded in custody pending court appearances and those sentenced to secure imprisonment. Despite limitations related to the age and inadequacies of the physical plant, staff members are constantly striving to provide effective security and a wider range of work, educational and recreational programs and facilities for the population, which in 1980-81, averaged very close to capacity at 502.44 per day.

During the year, security was upgraded with the installation of two new guard towers for South Wing, the maximum security unit. In spite of serious inadequacies, the Central Control Unit succeeded in providing segregation as required throughout the year. Security fencing was upgraded in the hospital area, the South Wing yards and Westgate "B" fields.

For 1980-81, security procedures were also intensified and security upgraded. A disturbance in the East Wing in June was the only major incident during fiscal 1980-81. There were two minor disturbances in South Wing. Both were satisfactorily resolved.

The program in Westgate "B" has been generally successful. There has been an increase in both the quality and quantity of activities which emphasize the constructive use of time through work, social programs and recreation to prepare the inmates for return to an open facility or for re-entry to the community on Temporary Absence or Parole. In particular, the programs focus on training inmates for work in the community on release. Notable successes include the Sheet Metal Shop program which this year won the contract with the Ministry of

Transportation and Highways to provide metal road sign blanks. The shop also offered instruction and supervision in welding. A Sports Day, where the yard was prepared and dismantled by a work gang, was another success.

East Wing houses 180, including 19 protective custody units. To meet its priorities of providing safe custody, exercise and useful work, the East Wing makes good use of work, educational and recreational programs. Once an offender is classified to the East Wing, he is interviewed for job placement and assigned to the most suitable activity. A particular objective for the East Wing is to reduce the number of inmate/inmate assaults. East Wing usually receives the camp placements who are being returned from an open setting because they are unsuitable for that environment.

General renovations at the centre included the planned installation by the B.C. Buildings Corporation of new plumbing in Westgate "B". Other improvements included the repainting of Westgate "B" and roof repairs. Road paving planned for 1980 as part of the ongoing roads and grounds maintenance was not completed and will have to be rescheduled for next year.

Food Services, the Business Office and the Records Office all implemented improvements in procedures, including the installation of a computer for the Records Office.

Although Westgate "B" was able to report an improvement in the range and quality of programs, facilities and activities, and the successful utilization of programs, other units at the centre remain in dire need of expanded facilities and programs. The West Wing houses 178 inmates but lacks the space for necessary recreational activities. In the South Wing, where over 80% of the population of 67 are men awaiting trial, the facilities are hopelessly outdated and inadequate. Programs are very limited and the restricted space limits activities as well. This maximum security unit will be phased out once the Vancouver Pretrial Centre is ready in late 1982.

Nevertheless, despite continuous pressures on an outdated facility, the centre continues to provide specialized secure custodial services to the entire province and to meet the immediate secure custody and containment needs of the Lower Mainland area.

Lakeside Correctional Centre

Consistent with the recommendations of the 1978 Report of the Royal Commission on the Incarceration of Female Offenders, Lakeside Correctional Centre has undergone a number of significant renovations and improvements since that time. As the only secure custodial facility for women in the province, Lakeside continued, in 1980-81, to upgrade its facilities and programs and to extend a wider range of services to its inmates.

In 1980-81, the main objectives included providing more varied and meaningful programs, increasing the decision-making role of the centre's population and reducing inmate/inmate assaults and escapes.

The security record at the centre is much improved. In 1980-81, there were no escapes and no major disturbances. Staff assaults, inmate/inmate assaults and segregation requirements were also substantially reduced. The daily average count was also reduced from 63 in 1979 to 50 in 1980-81.

Consistent with the implementation of standards, there were several improvements to the facility in 1980-81. These included the installation of telephones in each unit, allowing unrestricted access for toll-free dialing; washers and dryers in each living unit; and an emergency communication system. Other physical improvements included the renovation and decoration of the visiting and administration areas; the design and installation of segregation doors; and the repainting of the interior. A dining-room was provided with the space renovation in the Remand Unit. New plumbing and new exterior lighting were installed at the centre.

Despite improvements in both programs and facilities, there remain some unresolved

difficulties. The necessity of housing the psychiatric problems in inadequate facilities and the delays in receipt of Orders-in-Council for commitment are significant problems that require attention. There is also a need to provide better facilities to house inmates in protective custody and a requirement to separate women waiting trial and those sentenced.

Willingdon Youth Detention Centre (WYDC)

The Willingdon Youth Detention Centre, located in Burnaby, is one of the two secure custodial facilities for youths, both boys and girls below the age of 17, remanded in custody or sentenced to containment for delinquent behaviour.

For a number of years, the centre has suffered from chronic overcrowding which puts undue pressures on both the facility and the staff. This overcrowding is reflected in an annual increase in the daily average count from 44 in 1978, to 59 in 1979 and 63.4 in fiscal 1980-81. There is concern that the debilitating effects of this overcrowding are causing a deterioration in program quality and the unavoidable violation of standards in matters such as sleeping space per youth.

It is hoped that the newly devised contingency plan for overcrowding and Treasury Board's approval for ten new beds will alleviate the situation.

As in previous years, the program focus at the centre is educational, with the Burnaby School Board supporting educational initiatives taken at Willingdon. It is a credit to the educational staff and volunteers that the quality of these programs remains high, despite the pressures of inadequate space or staff. A study completed this year by the Ministry of Education confirmed the urgent requirement for more classroom space as a prerequisite for additional staff.

The Volunteer Program at the centre, co-ordinated largely through the office of the chaplain, involved more than 300 volunteers in religious, recreational and tutorial activities in 1980-81. The chaplain's work also includes counselling and religious services. This diverse and extensive program requires a more adequate Chaplaincy Centre and consideration should be given to providing one in any expansion plans.

A full range of medical, dental and psychiatric services are offered to the centre's population through the well-equipped on-site clinic, supplemented by the specialized facilities at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre hospital and through referrals to specialists. The centre's clinic has recently applied for accreditation.

An inevitable result of continued over-crowding in 1980-81, was the requirement to increase staff time beyond that allocated for in the budget. The resulting cost overrun was $144,000.

South Fraser Region

Chilliwack Security Unit

This small 25-bed secure unit fills a unique and diverse role for the North and South Fraser Regions.

The Unit has three principal functions: it provides secure backup and segregation capability for inmates presenting management problems from North and South Fraser open facilities; it is a reception and classification centre for inmates sentenced from the South Fraser Region or inmates sentenced in other court locations and classified to the Chilliwack Forest Camps; the unit also provides highly individualized assessment and case management planning for inmates presenting classification and management problems to Provincial Classification. An offender may stay at the centre for a period of 30 to 60 days, after which he is classified and transferred to an appropriate facility.

Once the offender is assessed and has been classified, transfer usually takes place within

24 hours. Case management has been generally successful in contributing to pre-release planning and has served as a valuable vehicle to promote good staff/inmate relations.

Offenders admitted to the Chilliwack Forest Camps are first classified at the unit and placed immediately at one of the camps. Also included in the 25 bed facility are five units providing protective custody and five for segregation purposes for disciplinary problems from throughout the two regions.

Because the prime functions of the unit are to classify and transfer offenders to more appropriate settings and to return problem inmates to open settings as soon as possible, there are limited educational and recreational programs at the centre. These limitations act as an incentive for a returnee to improve his behaviour and be allowed to return to open settings quickly; however, increased staff and additional facilities would allow for an expansion of programs, removing the necessity of facilities serving more than one function and the overlap of staff responsibilities, as is the present case.

Interior Region

Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre (KRCC)

The Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre provides secure facilities for both remanded and sentenced offenders from the Interior Region. The centre accommodates 86, including 26 remand beds in a separate building. When security requirements exceed the level provided at the centre, offenders are transferred to either the Prince George Regional Correctional Centre or the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre.

The main priorities of Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre are full inmate participation in both work programs and programs for personal development, and staff participation in constructive staff training programs. Specifically, the centre aims to involve all sentenced inmates in worthwhile work programs and all remand inmates in leisure time activities. To help achieve this, all sentenced inmates are classified to job placements within three days of initial arrival at the centre; and a wide variety of leisure activities are offered.

The emphasis on transferring more suitable offenders to the forest camps and the Community Correctional Centre has resulted in a number of problems, requiring the upgrading of security and supervision at Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre. Incidents this year included a brief major disturbance that caused approximately $10,000 damage. Six inmates were subsequently charged in outside courts for their parts in the disturbance. Such situations are being addressed by closer supervision, the implementation of a life skills course and additional counselling.

Security upgrading this year included improvements to all security fences and the training and qualification testing of 25 staff in the use of firearms. An alarm system was installed in the Program Office to enhance security there.

Improvements at the centre this year were mainly in the area of recreational facilities and equipment.

To meet its objective of providing a wide variety of worthwhile work programs for sentenced inmates the centre offers employment in groundswork, forestry-related projects and agricultural harvesting.

Some work projects in forestry and parks were discontinued this year because of either the lack of suitability of the work or the location, or the nature of the sentenced offenders who would be involved in the project. Successful projects included the maintenance of the grounds at the centre, the manufacture of fence stakes for the Ministry of Forests and the harvesting of farm produce at Tranquille Farm, a nearby facility for mentally handicapped adults.

The centre has experienced increased overcrowding in recent years and there has been a lack of remand space in the Region. In response to these situations, it is significant to note that a new centre for Kamloops has been approved within the Five-Year Corrections Plan for facilities.

Northern Region

Prince George Regional Correctional Centre (PGRCC)

The Prince George Regional Correctional Centre is the second largest secure institution for adult male offenders in the Province with a maximum capacity of 140. As well as serving the needs of the Northern Region, it provides facilities for inmates from Kamloops who require more security than Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre can provide.

Consistent with the overall Branch priorities for secure institutions, long-standing priorities of the Prince George Regional Correctional Centre include the classification of inmates to the lowest security setting possible, and the phasing out of the use of firearms as a security measure in the sentenced exercise yard. This latter goal was met in part by the installation of fencing with a metal hood-style top.

Although the centre continues to carry out classifications in accordance with its priority regarding security, the results are not always positive. There were two major disturbances at the centre this year; however, neither was violent. Permitting sentenced offenders to participate in open programs as an alternative to containment in a secure institution increases the pressure for effective programs in an open setting. The results of this are covered elsewhere in this report in the assessment of the programs at Northern Region's Hutda Lake Camp.

During the last fiscal year, major renovations were initiated at the centre. The long period of disruption demanded tolerance and co-operation from staff and imates alike, and both responded well. The new addition was ready for occupancy in September 1980; however, delays in shipping vital equipment resulted in a postponement in the opening of the new kitchen facilities until late spring 1981. The kitchen staff is to be commended for the delivery of good meals from their cramped facilities in a temporary trailer while the renovations were completed.

Despite the provision of potatoes and other vegetables by the farm on-site, food costs remained over budget. It is anticipated that food costs will continue to rise next year.

Improvements at the centre this year included a new air-conditioning system, new gym facilities, improved medical facilities and renovated visiting areas. A great deal has been accomplished over the last two years to improve the environment at the centre. Once the renovation to the actual living units is finished, Prince George Regional Correctional Centre will be one of the best equipped in the Province.

This year, the expansion of the educational program into the protective custody and remand units was accomplished. One of the most positive aspects of programs at the centre is the three-day treatment-oriented Alcohol Awareness program that is held monthly on-site.

Part of the challenge over the last year at the centre has been to implement a new organizational structure. This has required flexibility from staff and long hours of co-operation with the Post Review Team. Given the effort put into the new organization by the centre's staff, it was gratifying that the Post Review Team chose to use the Prince George Regional Correctional Centre model as the provincial guide.

Staff changes included the implementation of the long-awaited annual shift schedule and a drastic reduction in the number of staff rotated anually between the Main Centre and Hutda Lake Camp. This latter decision followed an in-house evaluation of the

rotation system. Other staff-related modifications included the introduction of the Branch's new uniform and the successful integration of female staff as supervisors.

The greatest challenges for the Prince George Regional Correctional Centre in 1981-82 will be to achieve a stable, effective organization; to make full use of the renovated facilities and expanded programs; to minimize the negative effects of assigning the lowest possible security classification to offenders from the Region; and to rigorously monitor expenses to remain within the budget.

Open Facilities: Activity Description

As an alternative to secure institutions for those inmates classified as suitable, the Branch provides open facilities throughout the province. These are minimum security centres, semi-isolated forest camps, farms or ranches that provide suitable settings for work programs and personal development.

To be judged acceptable for participation in an open setting, convicted adult offenders and juveniles must conform to the following profile: they must not be an escape risk; they must pose no danger to the community; and they must be physically fit enough to take part in rigorous work and training. These determinations can be made internally by the classification officers who recommend transfer once an offender or juvenile has been initially admitted to a secure institution.

The projects carried out at open facilities include forest management and maintenance, sawmill operation, wilderness survival, crop raising, animal husbandry and salmon rehabilitation. Some of these are operated with other provincial ministries, such as the Ministry of Forests and the Ministry of Environment, or federal departments, such as Environment Canada. It has proven to be a mutually beneficial partnership with the added bonus, in some cases, of providing services to a community and generating better understanding and goodwill for the Branch and its programs.

For participants in open programs who qualify, temporary leave from the facility can be provided through the Temporary Absence Program mostly for purposes of training or employment. This compensates to an extent for the limited access most open facilities have to community resources as a result of their somewhat isolated locations.

The prime focus in an open setting is on valuable work experience. The effectiveness of work programs and their impact on participants is constantly monitored and changes are introduced as required. The Branch must also ensure that standards of accommodation and related amenities are maintained and that facilities are provided for leisure-time activities. In a setting where effective work programs are the priority, however, accommodation and recreational facilities and programs are usually quite basic. Leisure activities encouraged at open facilities include hobbies, correspondence courses, sports, games and participation in community groups such as the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry societies, and Alcoholics Anonymous.

Although the participants in open programs are classified as not dangerous, a major concern is the number who walk away from these settings or go absent without leave. It is an ongoing challenge to the Branch to ensure that those in open settings remain in the facility for the duration of their sentence, without having to resort to security measures associated with secure institutions.

The Branch maintains a total of 15 open facilities with a maximum capacity of 711. As with the secure institutions, there are separate facilities for adult males and females, and others for juveniles.

There are 11 facilities for adult male offenders — Jordan River Camp, Alouette River Correctional Centre, New Haven Correctional Centre, Stave Lake Camp, Pine Ridge Camp, Ford Mountain Camp, Mount Thurston Camp, Bear Creek Camp, Rayleigh Farm, Hutda Lake Camp and Boulder Bay Camp.

The only facility for adult female offenders is Twin Maples Correctional Centre. Juvenile boys are accommodated at Centre Creek Camp and both boys and girls participate in programs at Lakeview Youth Containment Camp. Young men aged 17 to 22 participate at Boulder Bay Camp.

Activity Reports

Vancouver Island Region

Lakeview Youth Containment Camp

In June 1979, Lakeview Camp was designated an open facility youth containment centre. Since that time its priority has been to provide juveniles committed to containment at Lakeview with a structured lifestyle that will promote personal growth, educational skills and healthy work habits. This program is aimed at the successful reintegration of youths into the community.

The camp has an active educational program staffed by two on-site teachers. In 1980, 19 youths received their grade 10 diplomas, one received his grade 12 diploma and 20 others substantially upgraded their education following admission to Lakeview.

Through co-operation with the Ministry of Forests, the camp has set up a small sawmill and salvage operation which provides on-the-job training in woods safety, and chain saw and mill operation. The project has produced various wood products, including large quantities of cedar stakes for use in the nearby Ministry of Forests nursery.

The 1980 wilderness program trained 25 youths in such skills as first aid, search and rescue, and wilderness survival. A new program involving volunteers provided cross-country ski patrols at Mount Washington and operated on all weekends that the ski area was open to the public. Through the Advisory Board, the camp identified and carried out several community volunteer projects. These included lawn and garden maintenance and firewood cutting, services of particular use to old age pensioners who would otherwise have done without.

Through the year the Release Co-ordinator at the camp successfully arranged home or community pre-release visits for all eligible residents prior to their being screened for early release. This program is significant in the successful reintegration of youths into the community.

Jordan River Camp

Located west of Jordan River on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island, Jordan River Camp houses a maximum of 40 adult males. It is an isolated location with only essential facilities, including Atco trailers which provide accommodation. The focus at Jordan River Camp is on inmate participation in work programs and training, and the fostering of personal development. The camp encourages participation in a variety of work projects and through the case management process prepares inmates for re-entry into the community as a productive member of the work force.

For the sixth consecutive year, the camp participated in the joint federal-provincial Salmonid Enhancement Program. This work project was initiated to increase the depleted fish stocks in the Sooke, Jordan River and Port Renfrew areas. It consists of the removal of debris from streams, clearing log jams, slashing of trails and assembly of spawning boxes. An estimated 12 800 hours were invested this year in these activities. The camp also worked year-round for the Ministry of Highways and Transportation clearing growth along the West Coast Road as a safety measure for the public. Work for the Ministry of Forests included the clearing of fire access roads. The alderwood salvaged from this operation was donated as firewood to old age pensioners and needy families. Other community service projects included work in Sooke at the Brownie camp where hazardous trees were cleared and the water line was installed below ground. The work crews also put in many weeks of work at the Girl Guide camp, located in the Shirley District, where tree clearing and the construction and maintenance of buildings were the main jobs.

Although the work programs are varied and worthwhile, the camp would benefit from the development of a recreational and leisure-time program and the provision of recreational facilities, particularly a gymnasium. These additions would help to establish and maintain morale and would

reinforce the development of positive behaviour habits. The camp must also anticipate the replacement of Atco trailers which were installed in 1975 and have a life-span of only five years. As in most open facilities, the camp extends access to community resources through the granting of Temporary Absence passes to eligible inmates. In 1980-81, there were 198 applications for work release, 114 of which were approved, and 60 applications for short-term passes, of which 29 were granted.

North Fraser Region

Twin Maples Correctional Centre

Twin Maples Correctional Centre, located at Maple Ridge, is a unique open facility providing accommodation for 43 adult female offenders. In 1980-81, most residents of Twin Maples were transfers from Lakeside Correctional Centre for Women. Others were sentenced directly from the courts. The centre also provides programs under a bi-lateral transfer agreement for federal offenders serving long-term sentences. Twin Maples also has special facilities for women requiring protective custody, and through a unique program, facilities for pregnant women and mothers with children under two years of age.

Twin Maples is a valuable alternative to Lakeside. The focus at the centre is on constructive, community-oriented programs designed to prepare the women for gradual re-entry into the community. These programs teach alcohol awareness, self-awareness and the building of self-confidence, as well as providing meaningful training and experience in several areas of work. Other aspects of Twin Maples that contribute to its success are the lack of physical confinement, the natural staff rapport and involved case management, that is, the step-by-step planning of an individual's program and the planning for her release. Women respond positively to these programs and opportunities.

Work programs at the centre are diversified and include a farm on-site, offering an interesting range of projects to involve the women. Ruskin Farm, part of the Twin Maples facility, continues to provide eggs, pork and beef to the Region's forest camps and other correctional institutions. Although the herd of beef cattle was reduced considerably to 45 head and the chickens were also reduced to about 1 000, stock will increase next year. Farm work involves the women in chores, caring for and feeding the animals, and maintaining buildings and equipment.

The Tailor Shop is housed in the newest building in the complex, providing bright, spacious quarters for work and training. It is also a valuable earning process for participants who are paid for what they produce. The Tailor Shop continues to provide garments for other facilities within the Corrections Branch and, by contract through the Purchasing Commission, to other government agencies. Items produced include institutional clothing, towels, pyjamas and drapes. Other work options at the centre are indoor and outdoor maintenance, and work in the garden, greenhouse or kitchen. Because the centre is readily accessible to a wide range of learning institutions, Twin Maples offers not only educational upgrading but also a number of specialized courses and training, such as child care, hairdressing, floral arranging, dog grooming, and training in non-traditional jobs, the latter offered at Pacific Vocational Institute. The Temporary Absence Program allows offenders to leave the centre to attend educational programs in the community. Placements in both community day-care and the elementary school program as teachers' aides provide further opportunities for development.

In addition to these educational opportunities, Twin Maples offers a wide range of self-help programs and a diversity of recreational and leisure-time activities, all designed to meet the goal of positive personal development.

Twin Maples is the only facility in North America where a pregnant woman or a mother with a child under two is allowed to keep the child with her in the correctional facility. Support for the program is widespread and it is recognized as an important advance in correctional attitudes.

Since 1980, the Twin Maples on-site day-care facility has provided care for up to five children. The day-care program, which has received outstanding community support, provides service to the community and paid employment to the participants, as well as providing day-care facilities for the mothers who are resident at the centre. To adequately staff the day-care program, long-term offenders are trained in child care/early childhood education at nearby Douglas College.

Community service is an important part of inmate activity while at Twin Maples. One particular program is the volunteer participation in care of the infirm at the Parkridge Hospital.

Twin Maples fills an important role in the correctional process. Future alternative or expanded use could give consideration to making the centre the focal point for correctional institutes' industry or a temporary facility for women in crisis in the community.

New Haven Correctional Centre

New Haven Correctional Centre, located in Burnaby, offers a minimum security facility to house up to 40 young male offenders from age 17 to 22. The focus at the centre is on the provision of suitable training to prepare the young men for re-entry into the community. Educational upgrading and positive personal development are other aspects of New Haven's overall program.

New Haven continues to apply its successful approach to social responsibility training through four successive levels of development. Any offender admitted to New Haven progresses through the four levels to eventual release or parole. Advancement to each successive level is dependent on successful completion of the preceding level. The junior level stresses personal responsibility and includes neatness, cleanliness and punctuality. Level Two, the intermediate level, broadens the focus to include responsibility to the group. It is referred to as the environmental responsibility level. The senior level, or service responsibility level, involves leadership in the New Haven community. The final stage of the program is the Temporary Absence level, which demands responsibility in the outside community, through work or educational release. Levels One to Three are each a minimum of one month; the final level is of an indeterminate length according to the terms of parole or the end of a sentence.

The routine at New Haven involves residents in a full working day. Evenings are used for educational upgrading, recreation and physical exercise, and club activities. The work program at the centre emphasizes work-habit training to make participants more readily employable on release. Work options range from woodworking and metalworking to farmwork, janitorial tasks or work in the laundry. All trainees participate in kitchen work on a rotational shift.

In 1980-81, the Woodworking Shop constructed furniture and other wood items which were provided as a community service to local ball clubs, the Twin Maples Child Care Program, the Brookswood Lions Club, Langley Church and Porteau Camp. The small farm maintained on-site provided market garden produce for use at the centre.

Educational upgrading includes remedial work at the Grades 1 to 6 levels at the centre, correspondence courses or day release to attend classes in the community. Eleven trainees took educational upgrading in the community during 1980-81. Seven successfully completed the work: four completed Grade 10, one finished Grade 12, and two were successful in both Grade 10 and Grade 12 courses.

The health and medical needs of residents at New Haven are met through a wide range of in-house services supplemented by referrals to specialists in the community and access to community hospitals or the hospital at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre for diagnosis, emergency and acute medical services.

Security is maintained at the centre through head counts and adherence to a strict daily routine resulting in few walkaways in 1980-81. Although almost 1 500 Temporary Absence passes were granted through the year, not one trainee became unlawfully at large while on Temporary Absence.

Routine maintenance by B.C. Buildings Corporation at the centre during the year included some internal and external repainting, the reroofing of two farm out-buildings and renovations to the kitchen and dining-room facilities to conform with health regulation standards. The sports field was rebuilt and returfed. Once the work on the drainage system is completed next year, the field will be available for increased use.

Community interaction is achieved at New Haven through such programs as Invisible Bars which involves New Haven trainees and probationers referred from the Burnaby and Coquitlam courts. Volunteer participation of residents in work with the handicapped at Pearson Hospital was successful in the three months the program was active. It presently requires a new volunteer sponsor in order to continue. Courses in public speaking and related activities sponsored by Toastmasters Club 59 provided valuable training and social interaction.

The average length of stay at New Haven is now 7.15 months compared with a stay of 11.50 months in 1975. Related to this reduced length of stay is the parole program which is judged to be 70% successful based on the number of paroles granted and the number revoked. This success rate compares favourably with the 1975 success rate of 71% when trainees were kept almost twice as long at New Haven before parole was granted.

Alouette River Correctional Centre (ARCC)

Alouette River Correctional Centre, located in Maple Ridge, continues to function primarily as a specialized alcohol-oriented treatment centre for adult male offenders. Other chemical dependencies are considered in the self-awareness and training programs the centre offers.

The main facility at Alouette River Correctional Centre houses 119. There are also specialized Security Unit and Reception Centre facilities that house an additional 34, for a maximum capability of 153.

Almost 50% of the residents at the centre are referred from the courts which recognize the specialized function of the centre. Offenders are also classified and transferred to the centre from other correctional insitutions because of behaviour problems related to alcohol or chemical dependency, making almost 90% of the centre's population individuals with problems related to alcohol abuse.

The orientation and self-awareness programs at the centre consist mainly of providing residents with a full range of information about alcohol and chemical dependency and their effects on bodily and mental functions. Initial training is followed by an introduction to the Alcoholics Anonymous program. If individuals are judged to be ready, they can participate in the community Alcoholics Anonymous program attending sessions with a sponsor. The community involvement through sponsorship and the centre's affiliation with Alcoholics Anonymous in the community are most significant aspects of the overall program at Alouette River.

The specialized units at the centre are used as secure back-up facilities for severe disciplinary problems from open facilities elsewhere in the Region and for the temporary holding of direct court referrals who arrive at the centre with no security clearance. The latter requirement results from the centre's participation in the North Fraser Alternate Entry Project where offenders are

sentenced directly to a centre like Alouette River, rather than to the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre for classification and possible transfer. The introduction this year of the direct court entry system by the main courts in Vancouver resulted in fewer unclassified offenders arriving at the centre.

The Security Unit/Reception Centre facilities at the centre were in the process of being upgraded this year. Construction and related renovations, including general security and fire security upgrading, should be completed by the summer of 1981. During the year, construction also began on the Activity Centre. When this new building is completed in the fall of 1981, it will house conference and counselling rooms, a light industry program, a hobby shop and a gymnasium. This facility will provide the long-awaited additional space required for the expansion of programs, particularly recreational and leisure-time activities.

As part of the training offered at the centre, there has been an Impaired Drivers' Education Program. Originally designed for offenders charged with impaired driving, the four-day program became compulsory for all residents at the centre in October, 1980.

The centre also offers a variety of worthwhile work projects. Residents can participate in projects ranging from outdoor parks maintenance and grounds work to kitchen work and training, or the recent Salmonid Enhancement Program. Requirements for this work project included a building, fish tanks and a fish fence. The Salmonid Enhancement Program, a joint federal-provincial effort, provides meaningful work designed to increase the fish stocks in the South Alouette River and other area rivers. Park work at the community level involved constructing horseback riding trails for the Maple Ridge Parks and Recreation. At the provincial level, it involved cleaning, maintaining and repairing existing campsites or clearing for potential new campsites for the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing. A crew involved in grounds maintenance at the centre cleared an area for a new soccer field and assisted with the construction required for the centre's role in the Salmonid Enhancement Program.

Other community work projects provided a new sun deck for the Problem Centre and cleared 13 acres at Ruskin Farm (Twin Maples) to prepare the ground for a Christmas tree nursery. Cleaning crews worked daily at the centre. Other community interaction occurs when local sports teams participate in events with teams from the centre.

Pine Ridge Camp

Pine Ridge Camp, located near Haney, has been operating for 25 years. The camp accommodates 52 and serves as a facility for repeat offenders who do not fit into any specialized open program. The staff at Pine Ridge use case management to help the offenders plan their camp work and self-development programs to prepare them for re-entry into the community.

Pine Ridge operates a number of its own work programs or can arrange through work release for inmates to participate in programs at such locations as Camp Point and Brittain River. Effective work programs at the camp include logging and the operation of a sawmill, a joint undertaking with the Ministry of Forests, for whom the camp also produces stakes. In 1980-81, stake production totalled 22 000 and man-days invested in the sawmill operation totalled 21 258. All equipment in the logging and sawmill operation was well maintained through the year and in operational order at the end of fiscal 1980-81. The camp also operated work programs for the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing and for the Ministry of Human Resources.

Proximity to the campus of the Pacific Vocational Institute permits Temporary Absence passes to be used for the purposes of educational and vocational upgrading. Six residents attended Pacific Vocational Institute for vocational training and eight for educational upgrading.

Activity Reports

It is an ongoing priority to reduce the number of walkaways from the camp. This is accomplished in part by involving residents in work and leisure-time activities. Community inter-relations at the camp are fostered through a number of community service projects, sports activities and participation in self-help groups that involve members of the community, such as M2, a program where one volunteer works closely with one inmate, and Alcoholics Anonymous.

Stave Lake Camp

This open facility was constructed in 1971 on the shores of Stave Lake, about 32 km east of Haney. It provides work placement for up to 55 men, primarily first offenders. Since its inception, Stave Lake Camp has been a successful inter-ministerial and private sector venture, jointly funded by the Corrections Branch, the Ministry of Forests, the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing, the Mission Tree Farm and B.C. Hydro.

The camp exists to provide a work program to clear the Stave Lake basin and to prepare it for development as a recreational area. The program is particularly good training for re-entry since all activities are geared to match industrial standards and the staff at the camp are all experienced in the use of logging equipment and tools.

In 1980-81, 69 985 man-hours resulted in 15 hectares cleared, 4 hectares of debris yarded and piled, 12 hectares burned and 10 hectares groomed and winnowed with a hired Cat. From this, 1 332 cords of firewood were supplied to the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing and 25 000 b.f.m. of sawlogs sent to the Pine Ridge Camp sawmill. Fence posts, shakes and cedar blocks were also produced as a result of the clearing project.

Stave Lake Camp promotes effective case management as preparation for re-entry and encourages educational upgrading and vocational training at Pacific Vocational Institute. The camp also screens and supplies suitable workers for Brittain River Camp, Camp Point and Pine Ridge Camp.

The Arts and Crafts and Recreation buildings enable inmates to use leisure time for hobbies and indoor games. The sports field is available for outdoor activities. Inmates interact with the community through voluntary participation in camp self-help groups, sports activities and community service projects.

Boulder Bay Camp

Boulder Bay Camp is an open facility designed to accommodate 51 young men aged 17 to 22 in a wilderness setting located at the north end of Alouette Lake and is accessible only by boat. The work and training program, operated as a high risk wilderness activity, is best suited to physically-fit first offenders serving sentences of nine to 15 months.

The staff attempts to promote good behaviour through exposing young men to a vigorous training program of hard manual work combined with special wilderness courses and experiences. It stresses physical conditioning, self-sufficiency and teamwork. The camp operates year-round with a new four-month program starting each month. Young men are involved in intensive physical training, first aid, water safety, rappelling, search and rescue, fire-fighting, heavy work and community service, as covered in the four stages of development.

General improvements to the site in 1980-81 involved an upgrading of both safety and security with the installation of lighting around the camp and on the access route to Alouette Lake. Construction of a new tool shed should be completed by May 1981. Living units and kitchen facilities were also improved. The addition of a porch and exterior door provided access to the first aid stretcher. Other safety-minded improvements were the numbering of key camp locations and the development of a fire safety check

list for those stations to ensure that all camp facilities are being maintained to fire safety standards.

The new landing craft acquired by the camp this year proved useful in search and rescue operations on the lake and was more efficient for transporting loads and providing access along the lakeshore for firewood cutting. The replacement of canoes this year with aluminum ones minimized maintenance costs.

Work parties were involved in a lake clearing project at the north end of Alouette Lake. Working with a yarder, several hectares of drift were piled ready for burning. Wood production in 1980-81 was 716 cords of firewood, 36 squares of shakes and 400 shake blocks.

Community service projects included the clearing and preparation of campsites at 20 Mile Creek on Harrison Lake for the Ministry of Forests; building adventure playgrounds at Pitt Meadows; clearing bike trails at Fern Crescent Day Care Centre; and other land clearing and equipment building projects.

The young mens' training proved effective in several search and rescue activities at the camp during the year. Assistance was provided by staff and youths to stranded boaters and to canoeists in difficulties in a wind storm and to lost hikers and an injured child.

In keeping with the priority to provide staff training and to assist with the upgrading of staff skills, courses were organized at the camp and staff also participated in professional development off-site. Among the courses at the camp was a fire suppression course sponsored by the Ministry of Forests in which five staff members took part.

Community support and interest in Boulder Bay Camp is increasing. In 1980-81, 428 visitors attended graduations and several other individuals and groups toured the facility.

South Fraser Region

Mount Thurston Camp

Mount Thurston Camp, one of the three Chilliwack Forest Camps, accommodates 50 men. Priorities at the camp are to use counselling and case management techniques for effective sentence planning and to provide meaningful work programs and training to prepare inmates for re-entry into the community.

Camp maintenance and the upgrading of facilities are ongoing features of the camp work program. During 1980-81, the living units were renovated to provide individual rooms for inmates. The long-anticipated addition to the camp church was also completed. The Religious Activities Centre was formally opened during the year and became the focal point for visits by local church groups and other related activities.

As part of the maintenance of the camp, offenders may be involved in tasks in the kitchen, laundry or grounds, or they can provide cleaning services to the camp. The carpentry shop and vehicle maintenance shop provide work and basic vocational training. The camp butcher shop supplied beef to all the Chilliwack Forest Camps from cattle raised on the open facility farms in other Regions. For offenders who work in the butcher shop, basic training is provided in butchering and preparing meat.

Central to the work program at the camp are the activities associated with the Ministry of Forests' sawmill on-site. Continuous forest-related work includes logging; sawmill and planermill operation; thinning, pruning and stand improvement; fire suppression; lumber production; stake cutting; and recreational site maintenance and construction. During the year, 311 079 b.f.m. of lumber were cut and distributed to Corrections Branch facilities and the Forest Service. A total of 150 000 cedar stakes were cut and 7 589 seedling pallets produced. It required 444 man days of logging to keep the mill supplied with logs.

Although some educational upgrading and basic vocational training is available at the camp, during 1980-81 most offenders interested in upgrading their educational level or skills attended community college courses on Temporary Absence passes. If specialized training is required, an eligible offender may be transferred to another facility closer to the institution providing the training.

The camp participated in several community service projects during the year, including the construction of a playground and the development of a picnic site. Other community-related activities were sports events, visits from church groups and the volunteer sponsorship of camp residents to local Alcoholics Anonymous meetings.

Weekly family visits were arranged at a community facility to assist those families who lacked transportation to get to the camp. Camp visits were arranged if required. Other leisure-time activities included a wide range of hobbies, mostly related to woodworking.

The daily average count at Mount Thurston Camp was 39. With the introduction of the Alternate Entry Program, inmates with more diversified backgrounds have been classified to the forest camps.

It is anticipated that the Impaired Drivers' Education Program will be introduced next year as part of the training offered at the camp.

Ford Mountain Camp

Ford Mountain Camp provides accommodation for 50 men who continue to be housed in temporary trailer facilities set up following the destruction of the camp buildings in a 1978 fire. The priority of the camp is to teach skills related to meaningful forestry-oriented work. Case management is utilized for effective sentence planning and the preparation of inmates for re-entry into the community.

The camp rebuilding program began in October 1980 and is scheduled for completion in August 1981. Activities at the camp were somewhat limited because of the lack of facilities during the construction. Although the living quarters were not completed, an addition to the gymnasium was finished during the year. The weights room and meeting-room in the addition were well used during leisure time. Construction activities obstructed the view and caused some difficulties for camp security. These should be readily resolved when the construction is complete and the temporary trailers are removed. Educational activities at the camp are minimal; however, during the year two inmates were granted Temporary Absence passes for purposes of educational upgrading.

In keeping with the camp's priority, all work is forestry-related. Inmates are trained in the use of power saws and other forestry-related work skills. Work includes juvenile tree spacing (thinning), site preparation, cone picking, tree planting and brushing. Eligible inmates can obtain work releases to earn pay with the B.C. Forest Service.

The camp's major active community service through the year was providing firewood to old age pensioners and the disabled. This service was co-ordinated by the chaplain. Other work crews helped with cemetery clean-ups. Community involvement was evident in the active sports program with the camp baseball and soccer teams participating in games with community teams. Church groups and the Chilliwack church baseball league also visited the camp for sports events and group sessions.

Centre Creek Youth Camp

Centre Creek Youth Detention Centre is an open juvenile containment facility for youths aged 14 to 17. Located in a wilderness setting 40 kilometres southeast of Chilliwack, the centre saw its first full year of operation in 1979.

The 30-bed facility received most of its 1980-81 residents as transfers from Willingdon Youth Detention Centre in

Burnaby. In addition, one youth was transferred from the Victoria Youth Detention Centre. Initially, youths admitted to the centre are confined to activities within its boundaries; gradually, community options in both work and recreation become available to residents at the centre.

The focus at Centre Creek is on participation in productive and meaningful activities designed to improve personal skills. Residents also participate in release planning from the day of their arrival. An important aspect of the self-development program is educational upgrading. For boys who have not completed Grade 10, participation in the academic program is compulsory for a minimum of one and one half hours a day, five days a week. The work program at the camp includes maintaining and upgrading camp facilities and also participating in community service projects. Community service may also include job placement in the community. During 1980-81, staff and residents at Centre Creek completed a refurbishment of the living quarters, the recreation building and the classroom building. It was felt that if residents were involved in the refurbishment, they would place a higher priority on maintaining the facilities. Other work at the centre included completion of the ball field started in 1979 and further upgrading of the recreation facilities and grounds.

In an attempt to better co-ordinate the ongoing introduction of new activities at the centre, Senior Youth Supervisors were placed in charge of each of the four aspects of the centre's program — In-camp Work; Community Work; In-camp Recreation; and Community Recreation. The remaining component — School — remained the responsibility of contracted teachers from the Chilliwack School Board. Other management changes included the implementation of a revised shift schedule as a response to changing levels of utilization at the centre. The revised schedule will require some additional modification next year to be completely successful.

In 1980-81, utilization dropped to 75% from 90% during 1979, and at times during the year, it was as low as 50%. The average daily count was 15.7 and the average length of stay was seven and a half months.

Centre Creek is in the process of re-defining its program and priorities. This should be completed in 1981-82.

In a year of consolidation of programs and staff, as well as program adjustment following the recommendations of the Post Review Team, the centre was successful in reducing its estimated operating budget by $115,000.

Interior Region

Rayleigh Farm Camp

Rayleigh Farm Camp, located near Kamloops, accommodates 30 men. The priorities of the camp are to provide a worthwhile work program and opportunities for positive personal development in preparation for re-entry into the community.

Integral to the work program is the operation and maintenance of the farm. Inmates at the camp worked six days a week on farm-related tasks and also carried out renovations and improvements to farm buildings and equipment. A number of safety-minded improvements were also completed during the year 1980-81, including work on the irrigation system, the fencing around the corrals and the gas and diesel fuel tanks.

A long-term project initiated in 1980-81 was the replacement of perimeter fencing. A start was also made on upgrading the camp's irrigation system. During the year, $65,000 was allocated for the standardization of pumping stations and electrical systems.

Although camp facilities were upgraded during 1979, the new water supply system and the newly installed alarm system required additional work.

Farm production aims to meet the annual requirement of the Region's Main Centre and

affiliated units for beef and potatoes, and to supply vegetables as required to the camp. In both cases during 1980-81, production exceeded requirements; as a result, 18 head of beef were shipped to the Chilliwack Forestry Camps and excess vegetables were frozen to meet off-season needs. Hay production at the camp was double expectations.

In addition to farm-related tasks, the camp inmates also participated in tree-spacing and clearing and burning debris at Heffley Lake; clearing ski runs at Todd Mountain; clearing a site after selective logging at Knuff Lake; and tree clearing at Tranquille School. In a worthwhile community service project, inmates provided assistance on a YM/YWCA swimming program for mentally-handicapped children. They also helped with a park cleanup program in the community.

An important and effective philosophy maintained at the camp during the year was to extend responsibility to inmates who demonstrated that they could handle it effectively. Disruptive inmates were disciplined or transferred to more secure institutions.

Recreation and leisure-time facilities are well-used at the camp and there is an ongoing program of community interaction which includes participation in Alcoholics Anonymous. The Native Indian Crafts program was discontinued during the year as a result of internal problems at the Indian Friendship centre and the termination of program staff.

Bear Creek Camp

Bear Creek Camp is located near Clearwater and accommodates 30 men. The camp was constructed last year to replace Clearwater Forest Camp. The new facility has the advantage of being conveniently located near the camp's sawmill. Although a new sawmill was purchased late in 1980, it did not become operational in the reporting year.

The Bear Creek Camp work program is centred on the forestry operation. All inmates are engaged in some form of work, either inside or outside the institution. The work offers inmates the opportunity to acquire some of the basic skills required for employment in the forest industry on release.

During the year, a variety of wood products were produced for various government ministries and the community. A total of 19 378 man-hours were expended in the forestry work program.

The camp also provides pasture in the summer months for 20 head of cattle. A total of 256 man-hours were spent caring for the cattle and working on irrigation, fertilizing and fence repairs.

Inmates were also involved in a variety of community service projects, such as cleanup, lawn maintenance, sports field construction and ski hill development, which provided a total of 4 792 man-hours of work.

The case management process is used extensively at Bear Creek Camp, with each resident planning his sentence and post-release activities in considerable detail with the assistance of staff.

The Temporary Absence Program allows camp residents to leave the facility for work purposes or educational upgrading. In 1980-81, there were 60 applications for leave for fire suppression duty, of which 54 were approved. For employment, education and other purposes, there were 71 applications, of which 31 were approved.

The new camp facilities provided a superior leisure-time program. Still required are a hobby room and completion of the camp ball field. In addition to using the recreation facilities in the camp, residents took part in fishing and hiking trips and a variety of sports in competition with community teams. Both Alcoholics Anonymous and the John Howard Society provided services to the camp.

Activity Reports

Northern Region

Hutda Lake Camp

Located in an isolated area outside Prince George, the Hutda Lake Camp accommodates 50 men. This open facility provides inmates with the opportunity to develop forestry-related skills through work at the camp's sawmill or in forestry-related tasks performed outside the camp on Temporary Absence passes. Work outside the camp includes lookout work or fire suppression during the fire season. During 1980-81, a new sawmill burner, purchased by the Ministry of Forests was installed at the camp.

Hutda Lake suffered a serious setback in its programs and activities following a major incident in August 1980 when three violent inmates assaulted four staff members, seriously injuring one who required hospitalization. The three now face charges in outside courts. The riot and fire that followed the assault completely destroyed the administration building and caused approximately $100,000 damage to the camp. The replacement of lost equipment cost about $30,000 and disrupted budget management for 1980-81.

Although a new gymnasium for the camp was completed during the year and ready for use, full utilization was not possible as adjacent rooms had to be used as temporary administrative offices.

Staff difficulties during the year, related to staff rotations between Main Centre and Hutda Lake Camp, were eased with a reduction in the number of staff rotated annually.

Next year will be important as Hutda Lake Camp works to achieve a level of stability and an expansion of programs and activities. A possible new direction in the Region will be to implement an increase in direct entry to the camp. With the regional emphasis on minimizing security classifications, the challenge will be to use the classification process effectively and to ensure appropriate decision making.

Community-Based Programs: Activity Description

Community-based programs are another more recently developed aspect of the provincial corrections system. They include community correctional centres for adults; attendance programs, both activity-oriented and educational, mostly for juvenile delinquents; and a number of contracted services for both juvenile delinquents and adults.

Community correctional centre programs allow for gradual re-entry of inmates by phasing them back into the community through job placement or training in the community and through participation in community service projects.

To be eligible for admission to a community correctional centre, individuals must pose no threat to the community. They must be responsible and motivated and be able to benefit from the educational or vocational training programs and opportunities available in the community.

Offenders can be admitted to a community correctional centre directly from the courts or on a Temporary Absence pass from a more secure facility. The centre may also house those serving an intermittent sentence. For the most part, those who are resident in a community correctional centre go out on a daily basis for work or training. They also have responsibilities at the centre and opportunities for recreation and leisure-time activities.

Attendance programs for youths and young adults may be administered by the Branch or run privately. They focus primarily on educational and activity programs designed to foster confidence, self-discipline and a sense of responsibility. These programs also include remedial education and life skills training.

Contracted services provide a variety of separate residential and non-residential programs for juvenile and adult offenders. Youth services include remand homes and programs specializing in educational, recreational and life skills activities. Some of these occur in the community, sometimes with a sponsor. Adult services include alcohol treatment, counselling, and housing while employed.

Throughout the province, a variety of education programs are contracted. These are operated both in the community and within some correctional institutions.

Community Service Orders involving youths and adults on probation are often administered as part of the contracted services. The community becomes involved through the supervision of an individual carrying out a Community Service Order. Such an order might be in the form of work to be performed by the offender as compensation to a victim or to the community for damages incurred when the offence or delinquent act was committed.

Vancouver Island Region

Vancouver Island Community Correctional Centre

The Vancouver Island Community Correctional Centre is located in Victoria, close to the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre. It can accommodate up to 25 men; about 20 residents and others serving intermittent sentences. Facilities at the centre are now old and require constant maintenance, making the existing facility increasingly costly and impractical. Replacement is a priority.

The centre's prime function is to provide opportunities for selected offenders to return to community life. The centre aims at 100% participation by residents in employment or training opportunities or in volunteer service. This is achieved by insisting that all residents at the centre obtain work or training within two weeks of their arrival.

Activity Reports

In addition to providing educational and employment opportunities, the centre also provides a number of other services through the case management process. These include treatment for drug and alcohol problems; debt reconciliation and financial management counselling; and family counselling. The centre also implements pre-parole testing using the Temporary Absence Program in conjunction with B.C. Parole. The process involves placing the inmate in the community under joint supervision prior to parole for evaluation purposes.

Community Service Order projects provide inmates with the opportunity to compensate the community or individuals for damages. This concept of restitution is central to the Temporary Absence Program of the facility. During 1980-81, residents at the centre participated in several community service projects contributing a total of 2361.5 volunteer hours to the community. Projects included participation in the Salmonid Enhancement Program and work in such locations as Shawnigan Lake, Swan Lake, the Fernwood Community Centre and the Gorge Road Hospital.

During 1980-81, utilization of the centre averaged 28.27 residents on a daily basis. Since the Native Indian Friendship Centre has become directly involved with native people on the Temporary Absence Program, the walkaways of B.C. Indians have stopped. Of the 22 inmates at the centre who appeared before the Parole Board, 21 were granted Parole during the year.

Snowdon Work Release Unit

Snowdon Work Release Unit is located near Campbell River. It provides to suitable inmates the opportunity to participate in activities of the Community and Isolated Work Release programs. Most residents at the unit are on Temporary Absence from more secure facilities in the Region. The unit also acts as a facility for intermittent sentences and provides backup facilities for offenders from the Camp Point program awaiting transfer back to the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre in Victoria.

The unit develops and maintains a wide range of programs designed to permit gradual re-entry into the community. Programs and activities at Snowdon encourage participants to exercise personal decision-making in areas such as work, recreation, religious development, education and life skills.

Most residents on job placement work within the forest industry in isolated camps in the northern portion of Vancouver Island. To facilitate this job placement, the unit develops and maintains rapport with several logging agencies on the north end of Vancouver Island and in the Campbell River area.

In addition to paid employment, Snowdon residents also participate in community service projects. During 1980-81, volunteer work included providing firewood to seniors in the Campbell River area and assisting seniors with small garden projects and snow removal. Residents from Snowdon assisted several service clubs with beach and roadside cleanups and Salmon Festival activities.

Together with life skills training and on-the-job employment training, Snowdon also allows residents to participate in educational upgrading programs. During 1980-81, three inmates wrote and passed their General Education Diploma exams. Others enrolled in correspondence courses.

All residents at the unit became involved in various recreation activities and several community groups visited Snowdon to participate in sports events.

Although Snowdon can accommodate 30 or more men, maximum utilization was not realized during the year; the average daily count was 20.7. Although all facilities at the unit are serviceable, the living quarters require considerable repair and the administrative office needs an addition to provide an office, two protective custody units and a staff room.

Activity Reports

New Directions Program

The New Directions Program shares facilities with other Victoria attendance programs in the Coldharbour Road Centre. The program serves the courts and probation services of the Greater Victoria area by providing educational upgrading, life skills instruction, outdoor recreation and work experience for juveniles and young adults, both male and female.

Individuals referred to the New Directions Program may be on probation or having social or academic problems in the regular school system. They can be court-ordered to attend the program or referred through the Probation Office by teachers, social workers or parents.

The priorities of the program are to reduce the recidivism rate of probationers; to increase self-esteem, self-confidence and understanding of self and others; to improve social skills and physical health of participants; and to upgrade educational skills for return to the regular school system or entry to the work force.

The educational aspect of the New Directions Program is provided on week-days from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. from September to June. It is an individualized program geared to meet the particular needs of each participant. In September 1980, an all new teaching staff began working for New Directions, producing some program changes. Consideration is being given to making the program more goal-oriented.

In addition to the educational program, participants become involved in community service projects and special outings. In 1980-81, community service projects included participants acting as tutors at Sundance Elementary School and at the Victor Street School for mentally-handicapped children, and raising money for the Terry Fox Fund.

Special outings are designed to increase awareness and appreciation of constructive leisure-time activities. During the year, these outings included rock-climbing with one of the instructors from Metchosin Camp; a camping and boat trip to Parker Island; and hiking trips to Mount Finlayson.

The house that provides facilities for the New Directions Program has been designated a heritage building. During 1980-81, there were minor improvements to the house, mostly upgrading and renovations required to meet Health and Safety requirements. Renovations and upgrading will continue next year.

In 1980-81, 37 youths and young adults were enrolled in the New Directions Program. The average length of stay was 37 days. Those completing educational upgrading returned to regular or alternative schools, participated in work experience or joined the regular work force, among other activities.

Work Experience and Life Skills Development (WELD) Program

A new program was added to the Victoria-based attendance programs this year. It began operations on May 20, 1980. Based in an old farmhouse on the Metchosin Camp property about 19 kilometres outside Victoria, the Work Experience and Life Skills Development (WELD) Program is designed to provide pre-employment and life skills training to male juvenile and young adult probationers with the goal of reducing the recidivism rate. Attendance at the three-month course is either required by the terms of a Probation Order or may be voluntary.

A main objective of the program is to ensure that each participant is gainfully employed on completion of the course. The program teaches basic life skills and good work habits, as well as assisting participants with job search and interview techniques, and resume and job application preparation.

The focus of the first phase of the course is self-evaluation. Phase two concentrates on pre-apprentice skills and job training. If performance is acceptable, a participant can seek alternative employment at this stage.

This could be a paying job, further educational, vocational training or participation in a more advanced Branch program. For those who continue or return to the WELD program, phase three concentrates on job placement.

Attendance, specific performance and attitudes are monitored and rewarded to a maximum of $2.50 per day, paid from a fund established through payment to participants for their contracted services. Such contract work for private individuals included yard cleanup, demolition of old buildings and other work. Program participants also performed maintenance tasks on the Metchosin Camp property, including falling dead trees; road and drainage work; and fence repairs.

During 1980-81, 31 participants took part in the WELD program.

Metchosin Camp

The 15-week Metchosin Camp program, conducted on weekends only, is designed to remove delinquent youths from their communities during high crime periods.

The camp is located on 45 hectares in Metchosin, about 19 kilometres outside Victoria. By improving physical health and social skills through a program of physical and mental challenge, and increasing self-esteem, self-confidence and understanding of self and others, Metchosin Camp aims to reduce the recidivism rate of participating probationers, both male and female juveniles and young adults. Participants are court-ordered to attend the program at Metchosin Camp as a condition of their Probation.

The setting offers suitable conditions for the training activities of the camp's program, including physical fitness, first aid, map and compass reading, rock climbing and rappelling, canoeing and water safety, and search and rescue. In-camp training is coupled with wilderness outings, such as rock climbing, canoe trips and alpine expeditions.

The camp requires 100% participation in its wide variety of program activities. Participants are involved in both in-camp and field experiences. These, in turn, involve camp and community and include small vessel navigation and operation, marine safety training and ocean survival. The latter activities centre on the Freedom Found Boat Program which is an integral part of the Metchosin Camp program.

The motor vessel Freedom Found, a 56-foot former Ministry of Forests coastal patrol boat, can accommodate up to 10 passengers. During 1980-81, there were 45 training trips involving 396 passengers. Most of these trips were Metchosin Camp outings. The program places youths in an unfamiliar setting where teamwork and consistent, positive behaviour towards others and towards property is necessary for both their safety and survival.

During 1980-81, 80 young probationers attended Metchosin Camp. Of this number, 67 successfully completed the program. In addition to 11 regular groups, Metchosin Camp operated a special program during the summer months to service the North Island District and also offered one course for younger offenders, aged 11 to 13.

The total replacement of buildings and facilities at Metchosin Camp is a branch priority; however, this building project is currently being held in abeyance while consideration is given to relocating the program.

Contracted Services

In addition to Branch initiatives, a variety of contracted services are used in the Vancouver Island Region to broaden the range of programs and services of the Branch and to meet specific needs when the resources or personnel are not available within the Ministry. Contracted services also provide valuable, and sometimes less costly, alternatives to Branch services.

To provide alternative accommodation for juvenile and adult offenders, community-

based residential centres (CBRC's) operate throughout the Region. Some are private agencies providing accommodation for groups; others are operated by private citizens and offer accommodation for one or two persons.

As a less costly alternative to secure remand beds in the Region, a number of communities, including Port McNeill and Campbell River, contract for private juvenile remand bed space. During the year, there has been an increase in the provision of private remand bed space throughout the Region.

Campbell River contracted its Community Service Order Program on a part-time basis to offset the increasing workload of the Probation Officer. As an alternative to the classroom situation, this community also experimented with an individualized approach to the Impaired Drivers' Education Program in co-operation with the Drug and Alcohol Commission. Regular Impaired Drivers' Education Courses were offered in Courtenay, Port Alberni and Nanaimo, among other centres.

In the northern part of the Island, contracted services include the Courtenay Alternate School, the Diversion and Juvenile Accountability Board operated by the Nanaimo John Howard Society, Campbell River Youth Outreach and the Port Alberni Attendance Program.

In the southern part of the Island, the Community Diversion Centre in Victoria is a contracted service which focuses on counselling and activity programs as an alternative to the conventional formal justice system response for those convicted of minor offences.

The Duncan Volunteer Society was contracted to operate the Community Service Order Program in that community and the Native Courtworker Program continued to operate successfully, despite a reduction in staff. A contract with the Lake Cowichan Activity and Resource Centre resulted in the integration of a number of services, including the activity centre, a streetworker, alternative education and job search assistance.

Vancouver Region

Porteau Cove Camp

Porteau Cove Camp is located in a semi-isolated setting about 56 kilometres north of Vancouver on Howe Sound. The camp offers a range of wilderness-oriented programs for juvenile males aged 13 to 17 who are referred to the Porteau Cove Camp programs on court order. Although operated by the Vancouver Region, the camp takes referrals from across the Province. The programs are designed to develop physical fitness, self-confidence and self-awareness, and to help participants to realize their potential. During 1980-81, 107 juvenile males graduated from the four courses operated by Porteau Cove Camp.

During the summer from June 28 to July 26, 1980, the Search and Leadership Training (SALT) Course operated at the camp. Thirty juveniles graduated from the demanding 28-day course which stresses physical training through daily running and swimming, hiking, canoeing, and projects involving hard physical labour. Despite poor weather, the course was successfully completed.

The winter weekend program operates from September through May for a minimum of nine weeks. The focus is on daily physical training leading to wilderness training, as well as on work projects, including basic construction. The weekend program is designed to keep juveniles out of the city at high crime periods. It provides constructive activity to help participants realize their potential.

The mid-week program is open to juvenile males from the Metro Vancouver area. Called the Learn How to Work Program, the six-week course focuses on life skills and job preparation training combined with physical training. Participants learn basic employment-related skills, such as

completing a job application, handling an interview and understanding employer expectations. Participants also take part in community service projects and assist with such interministerial programs as the Salmonid Enhancement Project.

The fourth Porteau Cove Camp program is a satellite camp operated at Lewis Lake outside Powell River. Referrals are received from the Sechelt Peninsula, Powell River, Texada Island, and Courtenay and Comox on Vancouver Island. Activities in this 11-week course are similar to other Porteau Cove Camp programs where physical activity is stressed and participants are encouraged to realize their potential. As a community service project, the participants at Lewis Lake did extensive work on a wilderness campsite for the public.

During the year, major improvements were carried out on the Porteau Cove Camp facilities, including the addition of a food storage area, a walk-in cooler, extra floor-space and a fireplace. These renovations make the camp more practical for large groups and more functional in the winter months.

Burnaby Community Correctional Centre

The Burnaby Community Correctional Centre is located in recently renovated quarters in Burnaby. It accommodates 20 men. During 1980-81, 296 men participated in the program at the centre. Of this total, 159 of them found work, many with the Ministry of Forests. Residents at the centre also took part in educational upgrading courses.

Lynda Williams Community Correctional Centre

The Lynda Williams Community Correctional Centre is located in central Vancouver. This unique institution in the corrections system—the only provincial community correctional centre for women—provides accommodation for up to 10 women. Priorities at the centre include job placement, educational upgrading and vocational training. The main goal is 100% inmate participation in volunteer projects within the community.

During 1980-81, 75 women took part in programs at the centre, some as transfers from Lakeside and Twin Maples, others as direct referrals from the courts.

Marpole Community Correctional Centre

The Marpole Community Correctional Centre, located in the Marpole District of south Vancouver, provides accommodation for up to 18 men. The centre provides training and programs to prepare residents for effective reintegration with the community. The major focus of the centre's program is to place residents in jobs as quickly as possible after admission. Despite difficulties with the labour market, the centre has been remarkably successful in realizing this goal. Of the 207 persons admitted to the centre in 1980-81, 196 of them were successfully employed. Most of them found work within seven to ten days after arrival. Job placement counselling is available for those people who lack basic skills in job application and interview techniques.

Beginning in March 1980, the centre began to receive admissions on direct entry from the courts. Although this demands extra paperwork for centre staff, the new procedure for admissions has been integrated smoothly with the administration of the centre. Transfers are still received from other institutions in the region.

In addition to the individualized counselling that is central to the program at the centre, the Impaired Drivers' Education Course is offered whenever it is needed, depending on the resident population and their reasons for being at the centre. Because many residents at the centre have alcohol-related problems, there was increased surveillance for contraband through the year. More effective enforcement of the centre's strict discipline code during the year resulted in a reduction in the number of transfers back to the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre.

Residents at the centre during the year were also involved in educational upgrading or vocational training. They were encouraged to take part in community recreation activities and sports. Generally a positive relationship was maintained with the community and there was good acceptance of the centre and its programs.

Detention and Recreation Extension (DARE) Program

The Detention and Recreation Extension Program is a Probation Supervision Program for juvenile boys and girls who live in the urban areas of Vancouver, North Vancouver and West Vancouver. The program provides an alternative to incarceration of juveniles and allows them to remain in the community while receiving the supervision and support of a Probation Officer.

The program priority is to provide intensive supervision for a selected number of individuals who are on probation. This is achieved by assigning a limited number of juveniles to each of the program workers, who then organize their time to provide for the separate supervision of each individual for whom they have responsibility.

During the period of intensive supervision, workers participate with the juveniles in a variety of activities. The goal is to provide the probationers with opportunities to successfully acquire and improve social, recreational and vocational skills.

During 1980-81, 132 juveniles on probation participated in the program. They took part in a wide range of activities, all of which took place in the community using facilities and resources which are available to the general public. Activities included shopping, laundry, mowing lawns, walking, visiting, sewing and cooking, and strenuous activities, such as hiking, racquetball, skating, floor hockey, basketball, swimming and skiing. Work-related activities included job-hunting, babysitting, painting, laying floor covering, decorating, cleaning fireplaces, washing cars, delivering papers, woodworking and fixing tires.

The three major difficulties over the course of the year—learning how to supervise difficult-to-manage adolescents within the community setting, providing continuous service while staff were involved with mandatory training, and gaining access to funds budgeted for activities—were challenges the staff met with positive efforts. The result was anticipated resolution of the problems in the new fiscal year.

During the year, data was gathered and collated on a contracted basis in preparation for a statistical evaluation of the DARE Program.

Contracted Services

On behalf of the entire region, East District in Vancouver managed a number of specialized programs on a contracted basis. These included Psychological Services, the Step-Up Program, which was supervised under DARE, Community-based Residential Centres, the Impaired Drivers' Course and the Shoplifting Program.

Delivery of Psychological Services was disrupted early in the year as a result of a rate dispute between the psychologists and the Government of British Columbia. When this was resolved, increased assessment services were available to the Branch. These assessment services filled a critical need in the case management resources available to Probation Officers.

The Step-Up Program is an Alternative Rehabilitation Education Program for juveniles on Probation. Step-Up is designed to accommodate 40 students and the focus is on improving classroom behaviour; upgrading in the basic subject areas of reading, spelling, writing, math and social studies; and providing structured opportunities for social and physical development. This program has filled a critical need by providing a legitimate school program for specific juveniles on probation who would otherwise be dropouts from the activities usually associated with their age group.

Community-based Residential Centres for individuals preparing for reintegration with the community provide accommodation on a contract basis throughout the Region. Group facilities utilized this year included the Salvation Army Anchorage House, the Allied Indian and Métis Society House, Grandview Manor and the Caroline Hatfield Society House. The advent of the new B.C. Board of Parole and the reduction in the use of Temporary Absences led to a significant decline in the use of Community-based Residential Centre beds in 1980-81. Nonetheless, these private agencies continued to provide services which met the special needs of people being released from institutions to the community.

During 1980-81, the Impaired Drivers' Education Program for people convicted of impaired driving was provided under contract by Vancouver City College. This year, 122 people participated in the program under Court order. The Impaired Drivers' Course in North Vancouver continued to operate; however, on the recommendation of the Court, similar courses in Powell River and Sechelt were discontinued. The contract money thus saved was reallocated to the Streetworker Program in Powell River.

The Juvenile Shoplifting Program is a contracted service managed through the Yale Street Intake Unit. The program provides special services for young people involved in shoplifting. During 1980-81, the program grew significantly with 80 referrals and 63 completions.

West Vancouver District ran two programs on a contracted basis. One was the provision of residential accommodation for females by Sancta Maria. During the year, 154 bed days were used in this program. The second was a more diversified program contracted to the Elizabeth Fry Society. In addition to providing bed space and counselling for females, the Society operated a court referral program for shoplifters. In 1980-81, 312 new intakes were recorded in the shoplifting program and 721 women remained involved on an ongoing basis for counselling.

The North Shore District contracted for the delivery of several special programs, including a shoplifting program, a drug and alcohol awareness program for schools operated by the Queen Mary Community School Association, and group counselling sessions for parents of delinquent teens.

The Community Service Order Program continues to grow. In Squamish, a Community Service Order was contracted half-time to administer the program, which also operates in Powell River, Sechelt, Bella Coola and Ocean Falls.

The Job Placement Program is a contracted regional resource seeking to place referrals in jobs, job training or educational upgrading courses.

North Fraser Region

Southview Place Community Correctional Centre

Southview Place Community Correctional Centre is located on the grounds of New Haven Correctional Centre. It provides accommodation for up to eight men, although use is generally limited because of the specialized nature of the program. Southview Place is an unstaffed facility where residents are carefully selected for their motivation to work. It provides an effective alternate environment where selected offenders can accomplish re-entry into the community.

At present the building is in excellent condition. Recent renovations have included a new roof, conversion of the oil furnace to gas and repainting the interior and exterior of the house.

Except for building maintenance, the program incurs no direct costs since participants work and with their earnings they supply their own food, clothing and supplies; pay the bills; and replace furniture and utensils as required. Families of the residents are free to visit in order to maintain family relationships and residents are expected to support their families from their earnings.

With recent changes in the B.C. Board of Parole and the Temporary Absence Program, occupancy rates in Southview Place and other similar facilities were affected. In fact, by the end of the year, Southview Place was unoccupied. A priority for next year would be finding a way to effectively and fully utilize this valuable facility.

Brittain River Camp

Brittain River Camp is located in an isolated setting on Jervis Inlet. On January 1, 1981, this Region took over responsibility for development of the camp from Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre. Although it is now managed by the North Fraser Region, this camp serves the entire province.

The unique re-entry program at the camp employs selected individuals on Temporary Absence and involves them in a juvenile tree spacing project for the Ministry of Forests which provides the necessary supervision. Participants in the project are encouraged to graduate to piece-type work where they can increase their pay.

At the present time, the camp facilities are still under construction. On completion in May 1981, Brittain River Camp is expected to accommodate 20 men. At the present time, however, occupancy averages six men.

Contracted Services

Community-based Residential Centres for adults were provided to the Region during the year by St. Leonards House, the Seven Step Society, Belavista Motel and the Maple Ridge Treatment Centre. Through this contracted service, accommodation was provided for 40 offenders.

Utilization of community-based residential bed-space varied during the year. Initially, the demand was very high. Later in the year, when changes in the Temporary Absence Program were implemented and the new B.C. Board of Parole took office, utilization dropped dramatically. The key change affecting the utilization of this bed-space was the Branch policy that back-to-back 15-day temporary absences were not allowed, thus not permitting work release inmates to reside in community-based residential centres.

To achieve full utilization of this bed-space in the Region in the future may require a different emphasis; for example, Bail Supervision, Probation and some parole cases or Temporary Absences on leave from isolated Ministry of Forest projects may utilize these services.

The major contracted service in the Region this year was Gateway Correctional Services. This organization provides an important alternative to short-term incarceration. Residents receive intensive one-to-one supervision and a full range of specialized counselling services, including personal, family, financial and alcohol counselling. In addition, Gateway provides employment and accommodation assistance and educational upgrading. During 1980-81, there were 97 referrals for these services.

The North Fraser Region contracts with licensed psychologists for services to backup probation supervision and institutional case management.

South Fraser Region

Chilliwack Community Correctional Centre

The Chilliwack Community Correctional Centre is located in a large old house in Chilliwack which provides accommodation for 15 men. The centre ensures that all residents are given the opportunity for re-entry into the community in preparation for their release from custody. This is achieved by resident participation in employment, education or community service. Residents participating with staff plan their activities and release through the case management process, which outlines step by step what they will do to utilize their sentence time to best advantage.

The centre provides employment counselling and identifies job opportunities. It encourages educational upgrading or vocational training and provides personal or family counselling, as well as referrals to other specialized community agencies for such problems as alcohol or drug abuse.

The Temporary Absence Program allows residents to take full advantage of all the resources and opportunities within the community. A recently established Alcohol Awareness Program and an Impaired Drivers' Course are available at the centre's residence. An employment skills training course assists residents in their job search.

The centre also offers accommodation and supervision to individuals from the surrounding area serving intermittent sentences.

Participants for the regular program at the centre are screened for suitability prior to admission, and are monitored regularly for adherence to the program's strict disciplinary code. Failure to maintain standards of conduct or lack of effort to achieve case management goals can result in a resident being returned to a more secure environment.

During 1980-81, the centre received 97 admissions. Some of these were given passes to live at community-based residential centres, such as Thiessen House in Harrison and Thomas House in Chilliwack. One resident attended the Western Pentecostal Bible College in Clayburn. In addition, the centre recommended referrals to the Kinghaven Alcohol Treatment Centre in Abbotsford.

It has been a priority for some time to replace the facility with a more suitable building. Since no alternate site has been found, it is now anticipated that a new building will be constructed on the existing site. The new building will provide accommodation and staff administrative quarters but for other activities and training, residents will use existing community facilities and resources.

Developing Attitudes, Skills and Habits (DASH) Program, Pierce Creek Camp

The Developing Attitudes, Skills and Habits (DASH) Program is a year-round residential program for juvenile probationers aged 14 to 17, offered as an alternative to containment or transfer to adult court. It operates from Pierce Creek Camp located in a wilderness setting in the Chilliwack area. The program consists of short courses on wilderness survival training, including first aid, the care and use of hand tools, physical training, canoeing, hiking, camping and other skills necessary to live and travel in the wilderness. During their course, probationers also carry out worthwhile community service projects, such as campground maintenance, fire suppression and participation in the Salmonid Enhancement Program.

A priority for 1980-81 was to reorganize the program to maintain its capacity and program type and at the same time reduce its cost. The resulting reorganization was implemented in January 1981. The new program has a slightly lower overall capacity but can now accept youths on direct entry from the courts. An unfortunate loss resulting from economic necessity was the program's ability to accept female probationers since this was the only provincial attendance resource for girls.

The program change was achieved ahead of schedule at a saving and the overall per diem cost for the future has been reduced significantly.

During 1980-81, 165 probationers were referred to the wilderness challenge of the DASH program. Of this number, 147 completed the course, with 78 of those earning a full pass.

Contracted Services

As in previous years, community-based residential centre accommodation and related services were contracted for extensively throughout the Region.

The House of Concord Residential Attendance Program in Langley provides

accommodation for 42 male probationers aged 14 to 19. It offers educational, vocational and life skills training as well as employment experience. The House of Concord also sponsors a weekend wilderness attendance program and a day attendance program, which together accommodate an additional 23 youths. Although the residential program was well attended during 1980-81, the day and weekend programs were under-utilized and will likely not be continued next year.

The Starting Point Community Remand Home, sponsored by the Community Resource Society in North Surrey, provides community remand facilities for juveniles of both sexes. The capacity is nine. The Moffat Remand Home in Richmond, with a capacity of seven, also offers community remand for juveniles of both sexes. The Teen Challenge Program provides a home-like environment through its residential facilities for individuals on Conditional Release Order, Temporary Absence, Parole or Probation. The Surrey Community Re-entry Centre offers community re-entry services to the Chilliwack and Haney Forest Camps and to individuals on parole or probation. For the third year in a row, utilization of the centre was down. Specifically, the Temporary Absence Program was severely restricted by the terms of the new parole legislation and the Direct Entry Program was implemented more slowly than anticipated. The centre was successful in finding employment for those residents motivated to work. Alternate program considerations for 1980-81 would ensure more effective utilization of this valuable community resource.

In July 1980, a new youth remand home called One Way Place was opened in Abbotsford. The home is operated by the One Way Adventure Foundation and provides accommodation for eight juveniles. At Mission, the Davis Lake Project, a day-time attendance program for unemployed, non-school attending delinquents, was also started this year.

A long-term residential program for juvenile boys at North Bend was expanded to 10 beds. This resource was very well used during the year, achieving almost 100% utilization. The Proctor Program, a residential program for juvenile girls in Chilliwack, continued but was reduced from two beds to one.

The Impaired Drivers' Course was offered in Richmond eight times during the year.

Interior Region

Kamloops Community Correctional Centre

The Kamloops Community Correctional Centre, housed in a former motel near Kamloops, provides accommodation for 20 men. The centre's main priority is to provide a viable re-entry program for residents. It achieves this by providing educational upgrading, vocational training and job placement.

During 1980-81, in a pilot project, many residents at the centre were short-term inmates classified to the community correctional centre from more secure facilities. Of this group, about one third became eligible for Temporary Absence passes for educational or employment purposes. Educational opportunities include the Basic Training and Skills Development course and the Store Front Program offered at Cariboo College, as well as educational upgrading. Successful job placement continues to be high at the centre, which enjoys the co-operation of the community and local employers.

Residents with behavioural problems related to alcohol abuse obtain treatment at the Crossroads Treatment Centre and the Round Lake Native Indian Alcohol Centre.

During the year, the Home Placement Program was discontinued. Twenty-five persons participated in the program during 1980-81. The centre continues to maintain a positive relationship with the community.

Activity Reports

Contracted Services

In 1980-81, the Interior Region provided a wide range of contracted services, including residential and attendance programs, diversion programs, specialized counselling and related services from a number of community-based residential centres.

Round Lake Native Indian Alcohol Centre and the Crossroads Treatment Centre provided treatment and counselling in the Vernon area. Alcohol awareness was also part of the program at Howard House in Vernon and Kelowna. Residential facilities were also provided by Howard House in Vernon and Kelowna and by the Kamloops Y.W.C.A. Skill training and paid employment from forestry-related activities were offered by the Cottonwood Logging Centre.

This year, many of the contracted residential and attendance programs in the region were subject to evaluation, resulting in changes in some programs and cancellation of others.

The One Way Adventure Foundation Program in Penticton was confirmed as a success and will continue to provide services for up to five juvenile boys with severe behavioural problems. The Lost Creek Ranch juvenile attendance program was cancelled because of lack of referrals.

The Santa Rosa Ranch weekend juvenile attendance program, contracted to the Trail District Child Care Society, was evaluated. Subsequently, additional transportation facilities were provided to extend the area the camp serves. Also a shorter format was introduced to provide the courts with another alternative program. As a result of the evaluation process, changes introduced at the Ranch during the year resulted in greater use of this attendance program.

The One Way Adventure Foundation, Camp Colonial at Hedley, continued to provide a most valuable residential remand alternative for juveniles requiring more secure surroundings.

The Weekend Wilderness Program in Revelstoke continued to be a success. This program provides a 24-day course for six male probationers. A beneficial and unique feature is the volunteer assistance provided by previous program graduates. During the year, the Loewen Ranch operated two four-month residential programs for a total of six boys.

Except in larger communities, such as Kamloops, Kelowna, Penticton and Cranbrook, where a full-time officer co-ordinates the Community Service Order Program, this program is administered on a contract basis, thus extending service to all communities in the Region.

The Impaired Drivers' Course was not as extensively used as in previous years. In Kamloops, 180 referrals attended the course, which was contracted to the Continuing Education Department at Cariboo College. Vernon, Salmon Arm and a number of smaller communities operated the course on a contract basis. Throughout the Region, referrals to this course were down. Reduction in the use of the course by the courts suggests that a modified approach is required for the treatment of impaired drivers.

In Penticton, a Youth Worker provided a variety of diversion initiatives in co-operation with the Penticton Alternate School. Oliver also hired a summer only Youth Worker on a part-time contract. These contracts extended the range of services that were offered, particularly in offices with limited staff resources.

Other juvenile attendance programs were contracted in Clearwater, Merritt, Vernon, Lillooet and Lytton.

Northern Region

Terrace Community Correctional Centre

The Terrace Community Correctional Centre accommodates up to 21 men. The focus of its program is to provide worthwhile and profitable work experience as a means of acquiring the skills necessary for positive re-entry into the community.

During 1980-81, the centre achieved this goal through a unique work project where residents of the centre formed an independent Society—the Inmate Welfare Contracting Society—to enter into contracts and provide employment within the private sector.

This community-supported venture was most successful during the year. Through a number of diverse contracts, the Society earned $146,343.69. After taxes and various other payments, the balance was divided among members of the Society. This provided valuable training in money management and also meant that residents had funds to be self-sufficient upon release.

Contracts during 1980-81 included cutting and delivering stakes to two pole plants; land-clearing; cutting and delivering firewood for the Parks Branch; selling firewood to the public; house painting; garage and shop cleanup; clearing of right of ways for the Ministry of Transportation and Highways; and manufacturing wood blocking for the set-up of mobile homes.

In addition to their contracts, members of the Society contributed to the community 2 845 voluntary man-hours of work and 450 hours of heavy equipment operation, worth a total of $37,087.50. Community service projects included clearing land for the Terrace Rod and Gun Club; bucking snags, burning slash and clean-up for the Parks Branch; removal of old bleachers, tree thinning and grubbing of underbrush; snow removal, gardening and cutting, splitting and delivering firewood for Terrace and area seniors and needy families; playground site preparation for the Jack Cook School for mentally-handicapped children; fence construction for the playground of the United Church Children's Home; painting the inside of 'Ksan House; and clean-up and painting Skeena Residence #2 for the mentally handicapped.

The success of the I.W. Contracting Society enabled the centre to achieve financial stability during the year. The Society also acquired a truck-type loader and purchased a flat-deck truck, power saws, a stationary woodsaw, a mechanical wood splitter, hand tools and mechanical tools. B.C. Buildings Corporation donated a wheel-type loader. The Society maintains all equipment and tools and contributes towards the maintenance of the centre.

Leisure-time activities at the centre include swimming, bowling, fishing and visits to the local movie theatre.

Contracted Services

In the Northern Region, the relative isolation of many population centres and the vast area over which the Branch has jurisdiction challenges the Branch to find ways to provide the same range and diversity of services as are available in the more highly populated southwestern part of the province. Extensive use of contracted services is one way of meeting that challenge. In addition to providing residential accommodation for both youths and adults, contracted services provide for the administration of the Community Service Order Program in many centres and also ensure the provision of various attendance programs, including the Impaired Drivers' Course and Project Sea Adventure, a diversion project for 12 to 16-year-olds.

During 1980-81, a total of 27 services worth $293,000 were contracted by the Northern Region. Because of the value of these services and the flexibility they allow the Branch in responding to program needs, contracted services in the Northern Region are likely to increase in the future.

In January 1981, a new community-based residential centre was established in Terrace. It provides two beds for female offenders who do not require secure custody.

There is a very high need for programs and facilities for juveniles in the Region. This is met in part by Camp Trapping, a residential wilderness resource administered by the Cariboo Action Training Society, and by the new Pink Mountain facility in the Peace River district which provides two beds for

juvenile probationers. Other similar facilities include the Keewatin Program at Mile 157 on the Alaska Highway which provides 10 beds in a residential wilderness program, the Prince George Receiving Home Society which has two juvenile remand beds, and the Phoenix Transition Home Society in Prince George which provides emergency beds for girls in addition to an attendance program. Juveniles from the Region may be referred to the DASH Program or to Camp Colonial.

Because of the very high demand for juvenile facilities in the Region, residential bed-space and attendance programs are not always available when they are required. Juvenile delinquents in the Region thus often find themselves facing containment as the only alternative. A priority is to provide expanded services to meet these needs in the future.

In most principal centres, the Community Service Order Program is administered on a contract basis. For example, in Kitimat, the program is looked after by the Kitimat Community Services Society. Similar arrangements are made in Terrace, Smithers, Prince George, Fort St. John and a number of other centres. In some very small or isolated communities, such as Lower Post, Fort Nelson and Atlin, the administration of the Community Service Order Program is the responsibility of volunteers. In Prince Rupert, a Community Service Officer is under contract full-time. These diverse ways of providing administration ensure that a most valuable program continues to flourish in the Region.

The Impaired Drivers' Course was contracted for in Prince George, Williams Lake, 100 Mile House, Dawson Creek, Fort St. John and Fort Nelson. Research contracts in the Region included an attitudinal study of native juveniles in the justice system, a study of the justice system in isolated areas and an evaluation of the Skeena Youth Work Incentive Program. Research and evaluative studies help the Region to plan its corrections programs to best meet the particular needs of the area.

Probation and Family Services: Activity Description

Probation Officers provide a wide range of services to Courts and communities throughout the province. Services include:

Supervision of adult and juvenile offenders:

Juveniles and adults convicted of offences may be ordered to abide by the conditions of a probation order, which may include reporting to a Probation Officer. In such cases, the Probation Officer supervises the order to ensure that conditions are being met and offers counselling and/or referrals to other agencies should they be required;

Family Court Services:

The Family Court Counsellor assists separating families in negotiating terms of separation agreements or consent orders in regard to financial maintenance, and in some cases, custody of, and access to, children; facilitates referrals to appropriate agencies for marital counselling and other services; provides short-term marriage and family counselling; and may provide administrative enforcement of Court orders in matters of maintenance payments;

Report Preparation:

Pre-Court Enquiry—a report prepared for Crown Counsel regarding an alleged delinquency. The report contains a recommendation as to whether or not the matter should be diverted from further formal Court process;

Pre-Bail Report—prepared at the request of the Court on an individual being considered for bail supervision as an aid in the determination of the individual's suitability for bail;

Pre-Sentence Report—a report prepared at the request of the Court on an individual convicted of an offence as an aid to the Court in determining sentences;

Custody and Access Reports—prepared at the request of the Court as an aid in determining which parent should assume custody of a child or children when the parents are separating and where the matter cannot be resolved outside the Court process;

Community Investigation for Temporary Absence or Parole—prepared at the request of institutional personnel in regard to an inmate who is eligible for, and who has applied for, a Temporary Absence Leave or Parole from an institution. The community situation in which the inmate intends to live is examined in an effort to determine its appropriateness;

Development and operation of correctional programs:

Community Service Order Program—this program is operated either by Corrections staff or contracted with an individual or organization in the community. The Court may order that an individual perform a prescribed number of hours of community service as a condition of a probation order, with the nature of the service performed and supervision of it coordinated by the Corrections Branch;

Impaired Drivers' Courses—individuals convicted of drinking and driving offences may be ordered to attend an Impaired Drivers' Course designed to educate the impaired driver, to change his/her attitudes, and to prevent recidivism;

Other programs—programs such as alternate schools, shoplifting prevention, and classroom discussion groups are examples of these programs.

Additionally, Probation Officers and Family Court Counsellors interact with staff of other community agencies to develop strategies for dealing with commonly perceived problems.

Activity Reports

There are 92 Probation and Family Services offices in the Province. During 1980/81, Probation Officers and Counsellors supervised in excess of 16 000 probation and bail supervision orders and provided Family Court services to approximately 4 500 families. In addition more than 38 000 investigations and reports were prepared.

Vancouver Island Region

Probation and Family Services

Probation and Family Services Offices are located in Campbell River, Colwood, Courtenay, Duncan, Lake Cowichan, Nanaimo, Parksville, Port Alberni, Port Hardy, Port McNeill and Sidney. In addition, Victoria provides services through the Family Court Services Office, the Adult Probation Office, the Court Probation Office and the specialized Case Management Unit.

In 1980-81, several offices in the Region experienced an increase in cases relating to juveniles, emphasizing the need to develop and expand resources and services for juveniles. One response to this need through the year was a focus on diversion programs and preventative measures to deflect individuals away from confrontations with the formal justice system. In Victoria, for example, of 1 023 juveniles referred to the Family Court Services Office, 539 were diverted. Nanaimo also conducted a very successful adult and juvenile diversion program.

Another indicator of the growth of alternative ways of dealing with juvenile delinquents and offenders is the expansion of the Community Service Order Program. In Courtenay, 228 participants in the program contributed 12 973 hours of work to the community. The Victoria Family Services Office administered 178 juveniles who contributed 9 198 hours of work that ranged from helping to build a solar greenhouse to washing windows at the Salvation Army headquarters. With the support of the community, the Sidney program, established in June 1980, developed through the year. In Colwood, program placements average 27 a month. To meet anticipated expansion of the program, the Nanaimo office produced a Standards Manual for the Community Service Order Program.

Other Region-wide concerns included seeking community-based support to ensure the continuation of programs threatened by funding restrictions, and planning programs and staff deployment to avoid the unnecessary duplication of services.

The need to provide family-related services fluctuated through the year as the Region responded initially to the impact of legislative changes and later in the year to ensuing policy changes within the Branch. Most offices reported an initial decrease in family-related services, followed by an increase and stabilization. With continuing growth in population, Nanaimo anticipates an increase in the demand for family services in the next fiscal year. Victoria is planning to open an new family services office next year to meet the anticipated increase in demand in the area. Sidney introduced a family services office during the year in response to a growing need for counselling in family matters in the Saanich peninsula. The only office reporting a consistent decrease in family service cases over the year was Colwood.

Staff in many offices are using a team approach to handling workloads. This ensures close co-operation within the Branch and also develops good relationships with related justice system officials and other related government and private sector agencies. The teamwork concept also helps eliminate the unnecessary duplication of tasks or services related to an individual who may be involved in more than one case.

Developing good community relations is a priority. Courtenay is involved in the development of such community resources as the Volunteer Bureau and the Youth Chance Society. In the Sidney office, staff are involved in the Community Counselling Centre, the Native Resource Group and the

Alcohol Awareness Program. The Colwood office has also increased involvement in the community during the year through contacts with the Pacific Centre Youth Counselling Program, and liaison with the R.C.M.P. and with the Ministry of Human Resources.

Part of this thrust is community education. A benefit of a community familiar with Branch programs and services is increased volunteer support for programs and activities. The Colwood office wants to expand the volunteer program for next year to provide assistance with the supervision of juvenile delinquents, particularly in the Sooke area. With heavier caseloads and limitations on staff and budgets, volunteers will play an increasingly important role in the Region.

During the year, continued close liaison was maintained with educational institutions training people for social work. Students from the University of Victoria and Camosun College obtained field-work experience in the Sidney and Victoria offices.

Generally through the year, the Region's offices sought to enhance and expand services and resources. The Port Alberni Office provided more regular service to the west coast communities of Tofino, Ucluelet and Ahousat through monthly Court attendance and meetings twice a month with probationers. The Nanaimo office concentrated on streamlining services to effectively meet the increased demand anticipated next year. Courtenay developed attendance programs and, along with the Victoria Adult Probation Office, initiated victim reparation services through the Community Service Order Program. Sidney concentrated on the development of Preventative Programs. The Duncan office participated in the House Arrest Program.

In Victoria, the specialized Case Management Unit co-ordinated services related to the case management process by providing classification for the Region, screening and processing all applications for Temporary Absence, processing applications for B.C. Parole and supervising contracts for community-based residential centres and remand homes in the Region. In addition, on behalf of the entire province, the unit co-ordinates the adult wilderness camp program in conjunction with the Ministry of Forests.

Vancouver Region

Probation and Family Services

Probation and Family Services have 16 locations in Greater Vancouver and offices in Powell River, Squamish and Sechelt.

During the year, offices handling juvenile probation reported a reduction in their caseloads. As well, the Region saw the implementation of some significant juvenile initiatives during the year. One such initiative was the "45 Days to Court" process implemented at the Vancouver Family Court. This process is designed to speed up the time from detainment to disposition for juveniles.

Another initiative was the formation of the South Vancouver Inter-agency Youth Services Committee, with nine related agencies participating in a preventative program for youths. The committee developed an Index of Youth Services to assist them with the program. In addition, a Juvenile Prostitution Task Force was set up for the area.

The North Shore area of Vancouver was selected to be used as a model for the prevention of juvenile crime. The project was in the planning phase this year and will likely be implemented next year.

Ongoing juvenile programs that saw increased participation during the year were the shoplifting program operated by the Yale Street Intake Unit, as reported earlier in the Community-based Programs section of this report, and the Community Service Order Program.

The West Juvenile Probation and Family Court Services Office reported 58 juveniles referred to the Community Service Order Program. They worked a total of 1 780 hours. The Burrard Office recorded 70

referrals who worked a total of 1 800 hours. In East District, juveniles worked 7 232 hours on Community Service Orders, more than double the time recorded the previous year. In the North East Office, 119 juveniles worked for 3 931 hours in the program. Projects included cutting and delivering firewood to seniors and repainting Cedar Lake Camp. In the Sechelt area, the program showed phenomenal growth. It also operated in Powell River, Bella Coola and Ocean Falls.

During the year, the Job Placement Program, for both juveniles and adults, focused on finding employment for participants or referring them to vocational training or educational upgrading. Adult Probation offices in the Region also reported an expansion of the Community Service Order Program. The increased hours worked in this program indicate its success as a viable alternative to incarceration. In the Vancouver Region, more than 75 000 hours of work were ordered through the program. In addition, some offices recorded community service work performed on a voluntary basis. For example, Powell River and Sechelt recorded over 1 000 hours of voluntary community work in addition to the 7 000 hours ordered by the court.

The Community Pretrial Services Unit in Vancouver provides an adult diversion program and a job placement program. During the year, 242 people were referred to the diversion program, most of whom took part in the Community Service Order Program. Records for a six-month period show all 68 referrals to the Job Placement Program placed in jobs. During the year, the Community Pretrial Services Unit was involved with the development of standards for Pretrial Services and Bail Supervision. Many other offices began to implement new procedures in compliance with the standards issued by the Branch. The implementation of standards will be a long-term project in the Region.

The North Vancouver Office made high use of Bail Supervision in its adult program with 114 adults supervised. The office also operates a successful adult diversion program. During the year, there were 113 referrals for diversion.

The Vancouver Court Adult Probation Service Office acts as a community information centre for the Branch. In 1980-81, the office provided service to 4 500 clients; the number of non-client inquiries was not recorded.

Several adult probation offices concentrated on broadening and improving their relationship with the community. The South West Office emphasized improved relations with agencies and individuals providing Mental Health Care. Other offices concentrated on improved service to the community. In the North Shore District, service to the more remote communities of Bella Bella, Bella Coola, Ocean Falls, Namu, Klemtu and River's Inlet was increased to once every three weeks instead of once every six weeks.

The plan to open a regular office in Bella Coola in June 1981 will mean an even further improvement in service to the community. The plan to open a Pemberton-Whistler office this year was not realized and service continues to be provided to these communities from Squamish.

Pending a final legislative decision regarding the Province's role in family relations matters, caseloads in Family Services continued to fluctuate. Some offices reported increases in cases related to access, custody and Maintenance Orders, but generally, caseloads were reduced. For example, the Yale Street Intake Unit reported a drop from an average of 99 cases to an average of 66 cases related to family matters.

In an expansion of services, the West End Adult Probation and Family Court Services Office added a component providing services to the Supreme Court relative to matters of family conflict. The East District also reassigned a Family Court counsellor to provide services to the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

During the year, the North Shore District participated in the Inter-agency Committee on

Child Abuse and the North Shore Child Abuse Team.

Efforts in 1980-81 to integrate an office to provide adult, juvenile and family services met with difficulties. East District will continue the pilot project for one more year.

Many offices reported an overall increase in workload and anticipate even greater increases in the future. With this view, adequate staffing of all Probation and Family Service offices in the Region will be a priority for next year.

North Fraser Region

Probation and Family Services

There are seven Probation and Family Services offices in the Region, located in Burnaby, Coquitlam, Maple Ridge and New Westminster.

The Region was active in implementing the new B.C. Parole system as an effective means of community re-entry. Of a total of 541 parolees this year, 232 were from the North Fraser Region. The Regional staff also worked on a project to establish Parole guidelines, policies and a Parole handbook for Regional Corrections Staff.

Those offices providing services for juveniles noted a decrease in the diversion rate for 1980-81, meaning that more juveniles appeared before the courts. The resulting pressure produced a decrease in the quality of service from the Courts. This could be alleviated by the provision of more alternative facilities and programs for juveniles and the availability of portable courtrooms. With the closure of the DASH Program to female participants, it is particularly important to provide a suitable replacement program. In addition, a specialized secure treatment facility is required to meet the needs of juveniles in the Region.

In October 1980, the Coquitlam Alternatives Program became a daily attendance program for any juveniles not working or attending school. The program focus was the development of life skills.

In December 1980, a diversion shoplifting program for juveniles was implemented in Coquitlam. In this program, juveniles are referred by the store owners to the R.C.M.P. and from them, directly to Probation. In 1980-81, there were 52 referrals. A Shoplifting Program was also organized for Maple Ridge, but it was not implemented during the year.

To assist in co-ordinating all information about juvenile delinquents in Maple Ridge, the Maple Ridge R.C.M.P. Youth Detail appointed a Youth Co-ordinating Officer. The Community Service Order Program in the Region continues to expand. Participants are either diverted or court-ordered to complete a Community Service Order. In Coquitlam, 206 juveniles completed 7 161 hours of work, including a fund raising campaign and a rummage sale which together netted $5,000 for the Terry Fox Cancer Fund. About 25 agencies in the Coquitlam area are actively involved with the program. During 1980-81, 110 adults contributed 7 727 hours of work. In Maple Ridge, 44 juveniles worked 1 214 hours and 68 adults contributed 3 656 hours of work on the program. In New Westminster, 403 Community Service Orders were assigned, producing 13 750 hours of work. An additional 4 500 voluntary hours were contributed to the community. In Burnaby, a total of 12 637 hours were completed on the program. Burnaby and New Westminster together raised and donated $6,000 to the Variety Club Telethon and $2,000 to the Terry Fox Cancer Fund. The total number of hours for the program was 50 645, well over last year's total.

Most offices handling adults reported an increase in probation supervision. Bail supervision services also continued to expand in the Region. The New Westminster office added Bail Supervision to its services in November 1980. Since that time, it has supervised an average of nine adults per month in the program. Investigative services and report writing have become increasingly

heavy responsibilities. In the Burnaby offices during the year, almost 800 reports were prepared for the Courts.

Impaired Drivers' Courses were operated in the Region and were attended by 331 individuals.

Although Family Services caseloads remained stable overall, there was a dramatic increase in the request for custody and access reports. This shift to providing expanded services to the Courts often demanded the reassignment of staff. With the changing emphasis in Family Services work, it is necessary to standardize the role of the Family Services Counsellor.

Initiatives in the Region during the year included a new court procedure for juveniles providing quicker access and better planning for court appearances in New Westminster. On January 15, 1981, New Westminster began a Victim Assistance Program. Although implementation was slower than anticipated, services were provided to eight victims during the year. In Burnaby, the John Howard Society also operated a Victim Assistance Program independent of Corrections Branch.

The Region also contributed to the preventative work of the Inter-ministerial Children's Committee which aims to meet those needs of youths which require the services of more than one Ministry.

South Fraser Region

Probation and Family Services

The Region offers Probation and Family Services from offices in Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Cloverdale, Delta, Hope, Langley, Mission, Richmond, Surrey and White Rock.

A reorganization of the Surrey Probation and Family Service Office was completed during the year as part of the process to equalize workloads among White Rock, Surrey Unified Family Court, Cloverdale Pretrial Services Unit and Surrey Adult Probation staff. Reorganization achieved a fairer distribution of the workload and resulted in better service to the communities involved.

Most offices in the Region continued their focus on prevention, improved relationship and involvement with the communities they serve and promotion for a greater understanding of the corrections process. Throughout the Region, the Inter-ministerial Children's Committee maintained its co-ordinating role to ensure the most effective service from a broad range of related agencies in matters affecting juveniles.

The Community Service Order Program expanded through the year. It is an increasingly important alternative in the corrections system, particularly because of the reparative potential of the work assigned. In October 1980, a major evaluation of the program was initiated in the Region. A final report is not expected until August 1981. Meanwhile, recommendations published in an interim report will be implemented in 1981-82.

Juvenile caseloads in the Region varied from office to office but the concern for increasing juvenile delinquency rates remains high. Initiatives implemented in the Region during the year to help prevent juvenile delinquency included a co-ordinated effort with local merchants in White Rock to reduce the potential for criminal and delinquent behaviour in the Semiahmoo Mall Shopping Centre. In Surrey, there was a greater focus on reparation and victim assistance in juvenile assignments through the Community Service Order Program. Chilliwack implemented SCOOP—School Children Out of Place. This joint School Board, R.C.M.P. and Corrections program keeps track of children on the street who ought to be in school. In Mission, a similar program was initiated with the local R.C.M.P. to identify 'street kids'. During the year, the Mission office was also involved with starting a juvenile attendance program at Davis Lake.

In the Cloverdale office, juvenile caseloads were far below what had been anticipated for

the year and it was recommended that the office be phased out and the staff relocated.

Community Service Order statistics for the Region are incomplete; however, those figures that are available indicate a considerable increase in the use of this alternative. In Richmond in the calendar year 1980, 19 000 hours were assigned. In Delta, 165 participants completed 5 424 hours of work. In Chilliwack, 107 assignments resulted in 6 550 hours of work. Mission noted a drop in program statistics following the resignation of the regular supervisor; however, the community still recorded 3 790 hours of work. In Abbotsford, 3 840 hours of work were performed on 61 assignments. In January 1981, Langley added a Community Service Order Program Officer and hopes to enhance the program's effectiveness in the future.

Population growth in the Region has resulted in increasing pressures on Corrections staff. This is particularly true in adult probation where caseloads remain high and the demand for investigative reports has increased annually.

During the calendar year 1980, 92 referrals completed the Richmond Impaired Drivers' Course. In Chilliwack, the Proctor Program for females continued, although bed-space was reduced to one, as noted in the Community-based Program section of this report. In Surrey, the Adult Probation office assisted in the establishment of a community crime prevention program. A high level of inter-agency co-operation ensured delivery of a full range of services for adults supervised by this office.

In most Family Services offices, the shifting emphasis in family matters produced a dramatic increase in requests for custody and access reports, particularly in the last quarter of the year. This trend can be expected to continue. Family Services counsellors maintained their focus on conciliation in the resolution of difficulties. As in other Regions, the changing responsibilities of Family Service counsellors demands a standardization of their role in order to assist them in the provision of service.

The Region operated a number of satellite offices during the year. Chilliwack maintained an office in Agassiz to serve Agassiz and Harrison Hot Springs. The Hope satellite office in Boston Bar relocated from its temporary quarters in a trailer to an apartment in the area.

In the South Fraser Region, as in the rest of the province, the impact of the new B.C. Parole System and its effect on the Temporary Absence Program was felt when inmate work releases were no longer allowed to utilize community-based residential centres. Like many other centres, the Surrey Community Re-Entry Centre suffered during the year and witnessed a further decline in its utilization.

Interior Region

Probation and Family Services

A comprehensive range of Probation and Family Services is provided to this Region through offices located in Ashcroft, Castlegar, Clearwater, Cranbrook, Creston, Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Kelowna, Kimberley, Lillooet, Merritt, Nelson, Oliver, 100 Mile House, Penticton, Revelstoke, Salmon Arm, Trail, Vernon and Williams Lake.

Trends noted in the Region during 1980-81 included an expansion of the Community Service Order Program, particularly as a diversion alternative; a drop-in court referrals to the Impaired Drivers' Course, suggesting that more effective alternatives must be sought; and effective delivery of Family Services, despite continuing confusion pending a final court decision on the jurisdictions in family matters.

The Region was also involved in pioneering a unique and somewhat controversial 'no lawyer' system of consent orders through the Supreme Court regarding custody/access and

maintenance orders. The system was devised to assist with the backlog of such cases.

Offices in smaller communities in this Region, often with only one Probation Officer, concentrated on extending the range of services offered through close liaison with the resources in the community and with related agencies, as well as through contracted services. Developing a greater awareness in the community and providing information to schools, service clubs and the media helped to develop a positive rapport and better understanding of the corrections process. Prevention was the focus of this public awareness campaign.

Throughout the Region, all types of caseloads remained high. Population growth in the Fernie area will likely demand additional staff and resources in the future to meet the needs of the area.

For juveniles in the Region, there is a need for more alternative programs and facilities. In particular, a juvenile remand capability is needed in the Vernon area. During the year, the need for expanded services was met in part by a new summer attendance program in Clearwater and the development of a new program in Golden. This Outward Bound-style program, called Project Adamant, is a joint Corrections Branch, Ministry of Human Resources, School Board and service club effort. Project Adamant, to be implemented in March 1981, will have a preventative focus and will provide programs for both boys and girls.

In Clinton, the formation of the Native Welfare Committee resulted in the elimination of native juvenile delinquency in the area.

In Kamloops, a very high percentage of juveniles were diverted away from the formal court process. Of 340 juveniles referred, only 52 went before the courts.

For both juveniles and adults in the Region, the Community Service Order Program continued to provide an alternative to containment and also a means to implement the new emphasis on victim reparation. In all but the larger centres, this program was administered on a contract basis.

In Lillooet, 37 persons performed 2 352 hours of work. In Ashcroft, participants worked for 1 938 hours. In Kamloops, referrals averaged 42 a month, many of these being juveniles. In Revelstoke, 55 assignments resulted in 4 214 hours of work. In Vernon, 189 were referred to the program. Figures were high in the Kootenay District as well. An innovative approach was used in Trail, Grand Forks and Greenwood, where 20% of those assigned designed their own projects. In Penticton, with the help of the Lions Club and the Library, assignees prepared tapes of books for use by the blind. Individuals assigned to the program may be either court-ordered or diverted, making the program a valuable alternative for both the courts and Probation Officers.

Family Service Officers in the Region continued to provide valuable services to families in conflict, concentrating on conciliation and counselling to resolve a large portion of the cases. Clearwater offered a family relations workshop through the North Thompson Life Society. The manual distributed by the B.C. Council for the Family was useful in pre-marital counselling. In Nelson, Divorce/Separation Experience Programs were attended by 75 people.

The Kamloops office provides one of the most comprehensive range of services in the province in family matters. During the year, family court services in Kamloops were initially drastically curtailed while staff sought ways to work within the changing guidelines for their involvement in family relations. Gradually, through the year, these services were re-established.

In 1980-81, a significant trend in the Region was the courts' reduced use of the Impaired Drivers' Course. Those communities where the course remained viable, such as Kelowna, worked very closely with the Alcohol and Drug Commission and other related agencies to modify the course to

better meet the needs of those convicted of impaired driving. It was felt that a revised course with a preventative focus could be used effectively in the schools and elsewhere in the community.

Northern Region

Probation and Family Services

A full range of services is provided to the main communities in the Northern Region from offices in Dawson Creek, Fort St. John, Kitimat, Mackenzie, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Queen Charlotte Islands, Quesnel, Smithers, Terrace and Vanderhoof. Outlying communities are serviced on a regular visiting basis by staff from nearby larger centres. This year, Terrace added Lower Post and Atlin to the list of smaller communities serviced in this way.

Contracted services are used extensively in this Region to supplement statutory services provided by the Corrections staff. They are a more flexible form of service and can be adjusted to respond to the changing levels of demand.

Centres reporting increases in caseloads, such as Prince Rupert, Kitimat and Prince George, also experienced rapid industrial growth and related population expansion. A grave concern is the increasing severity in the nature of offences in these centres. Fort Nelson reported a drop in caseload, related to the reduced level of gas exploration in the area and the shift in population.

Throughout the Region, offices expressed a concern about the inadequacy of programs and facilities for juveniles. Because of the lack of secure remand facilities and attendance programs, juveniles have to be sent outside their own area for these services or kept in secure containment in the Region. Neither existing solution is acceptable. A priority for 1981-82 is the enhancement of juvenile programs and facilities to match the Region's requirements. This would include a secure remand centre in Prince George capable of accommodating from six to eight juveniles. Facilities and services are also needed for female juveniles and for disturbed youngsters aged 10 to 14.

Significant initiatives in youth work in the Region included the team approach by all involved agencies in the Queen Charlotte Islands, where 80% of the caseload is native juveniles. Prince Rupert continued to operate Project Sea Adventure, a daily attendance program with a preventative focus. Smithers contracted for a preventative diversion program in the summer for native youths.

Although the Community Service Order Program exists in most communities, in several smaller communities, it is administered by volunteers. In most centres, however, it is a contracted service. A priority for 1981-82 will be the co-ordinated development of this program with emphasis on the reparative nature of the work assigned.

Prince Rupert reported an expansion of the Community Service Order Program. In Mackenzie, the program declined for lack of referrals. Referrals in Dawson Creek were also down in 1980-81, resulting in high costs to administer the program. In 100 Mile House, the Band at Canim Lake Reserve set up a program for Band members. The program continued to be a viable alternative for the courts and corrections staff.

Increases in adult caseloads were reported throughout the Region. Diversion is little used with adults; instead, the emphasis is on such attendance programs as the Impaired Drivers' Course and the Community Service Order Program. Bail and Parole Supervision remained relatively low in the Region.

In the Northern Region, the Impaired Drivers' Course continued to be used quite extensively. Courses were conducted, for the most part, on a contracted basis. In 100 Mile House, two courses were completed. In Dawson Creek, 86 referrals took part in the eight courses. In Chetwynd, 45 participants completed four courses. Fort St. John continued to record the highest conviction

rates for impaired driving in the province. In Fort Nelson, three small-format courses were completed but a backlog of referrals remained. A large classroom format course would more adequately meet the community's needs next year. Terrace produced a 30-minute award winning video on the dangers of impaired driving that was screened throughout the Pacific Northwest and elsewhere in the country.

The service area that witnessed the most changes in the Region during the year was Family Services. The Prince Rupert office expanded family services in the area of consent orders and counselling agreements. Smithers also reported an expansion of family services. Many offices, such as 100 Mile House, offer family services informally since they do not have adequate specialized staff to meet this need.

Management Support Services: Activity Description

Management Support Services comprises a number of sections which provide the specialized services necessary to operate correctional facilities and programs throughout the province. They include the Resource Analysis, Program Analysis and Evaluation, and Information Services Sections, all located in Victoria, and the Staff Development, Provincial Classification, Pyschological Services, Medical Services and Religious Programs Sections, all located in the Vancouver area.

Resource Analysis Section

In August 1980, as anticipated, the Operations and Management Systems Section was combined with the Resource Analysis Section.

The role of the Resource Analysis Section is to support Branch resource management and provide analysis regarding these resources. This includes a broad spectrum of financial, data systems, manpower, facilities, food services and material resources. The Section also provides liaison with central agencies over these matters.

Approximately 80% of the budget of Corrections Branch is composed of staff costs. One of the responsibilities of the Resource Analysis Section is the documentation of the numbers, classifications and locations of administrative, institutional and community service staff of the Branch for budgeting and other purposes. The section is also responsible for the co-ordination of the budget cycle each fiscal year with regional management, and the preparation of progress reports on Branch expenditures throughout the year. The section also assumes responsibility for these functions for the Commissioner's Office. Resource Analysis supplies administrative services such as requisitioning and vouchering for Branch-wide material requirements and for various components of the Commissioner's Office in Victoria.

The responsibilities of the Resource Analysis Section with regard to electronic data processing include the maintenance, updating and improvement of the Provincial Client File, a computerized record containing current and historical information on all formal cases served by the Branch since 1972, and the provision of this information to Corrections field staff.

The Provincial Offender File is referenced regularly by operations staff for current offender location status and history. As well, most inmate classifications are based on the file.

During 1980-81, the section installed computer terminals in all the regional correctional centres, the Provincial Classification Office in Vancouver, and the Vancouver Court Team Probation Office. Facsimile machines were installed in the regional correctional centres and the Provincial Classification Office to enable transmission of exact copies of legal documentation on clients and to send to the Resource Analysis Section data for daily update of the Provincial Offender File.

In 1981, a local institutional system for automation of inmate record management was initiated on a pilot basis. This system, which is being tested at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre, will be a significant aid to records office personnel as well as business managers. In February 1981, the Project Definition document was completed, and in March, work had commenced on the detailed Requirements Specifications.

A detailed Post Review of staff numbers and functions with the objective of ensuring appropriate levels and equitable distribution in all institutions was started early in 1980. This study continued through 1980-81, and

will be completed in the summer of 1981. Accomplishments of this major project have included setting up a base for comprehensive documentation of posts in all institutions, developing standards for relief of posts, developing a system for recording employee absences, and completion of organization charts by posts and position numbers. Programs which were experiencing staff deficiencies were identified for resolution in 1981-82. Quantitative staffing standards that can be translated to new facilities for planning purposes were developed.

The Corrections Personnel Classification Project, initiated early in 1979, developed on schedule throughout the year. The project involves reviewing all correctional component job descriptions, classifying benchmark positions and developing a classification system that is intended to provide career mobility for Branch employees and contribute to the successful integration of the community and institution program staff.

The Resource Analysis Section developed the format and outline of the contents for a Financial Management Manual and a Human Resources Management Manual. These manuals will be completed by the end of 1981-82.

During this year, some of the systems for vehicle management were completed. These included the application of decals to all vehicles in conformance with the Provincial Identity Program and the distribution of universal credit cards.

Budget Management courses were provided at the Justice Institute for support staff, and local and district directors in the Branch. The section developed the course curricula and provided instructional resources in conjunction with Vancouver Region's Resource Co-ordinator.

A new format for variance analysis and forecasting was developed and will be implemented in 1981-82.

Program Analysis and Evaluation

The role of the Program Analysis and Evaluation Section is to provide the Branch with analysis and evaluation regarding policies, standards, programs, procedures, regulations and legislation in order to assist in decision-making and in advocating the development of new correctional programs.

An additional function of the section is communicating within the Branch, the Ministry and other ministries and relevant agencies, information related to correctional programs.

Significant achievements in 1980-81 included the leadership role taken by the section in responding to the proposed Federal *Young Offenders Act* which will replace the 1929 *Juvenile Delinquents Act*. The section also spearheaded a major provincial project to design a consistent, systematic method of evaluating all correctional programs with the objective of assisting managers in decision-making at the local level and also facilitating comparisons across the system for regional and Branch managers.

During the year, the Program Analysis and Evaluation Section acted as a resource to a management consultant firm in the development of the Staff Planning Technique designed to forecast staff requirements in 92 offices across the province. This initiative together with the previously mentioned Post Review provide the basis for the establishment of Corrections Branch Staffing Standards.

The section also designed and/or maintained Operational Manuals for field staff in relation to the delivery of services in adult institutions, juvenile institutions, family services, and adult and juvenile probation services.

Information Services

The objectives of Information Services are to inform various publics of Branch policies and programs; to inform Branch staff of Branch policies, programs and procedures regarding

operations; to keep the Branch informed on public opinion of corrections programs; and to consult with staff on communication issues. These objectives were achieved through planned communications, as well as through the production and distribution of printed and audio visual materials used by corrections staff and others within the criminal justice system.

During the year, the production of materials included the Ministerial Briefing Book, Corrections Newsletter (monthly), News Releases, Bulletins, Annual Report, news clippings, and the development or revision of a variety of booklets and brochures. Information Services also developed Branch Communication objectives for inclusion in Branch priorities.

Travel throughout the province to liaise with Branch staff on communication matters and to highlight programs through various mediums continued to be a priority of Information Services. During the year, the Director visited most offices in every Region.

Several projects involving Information Services were initiated in 1980. They included the drafting of a Branch Media Policy for Institutions, developing an Information Section for a Management Manual of Operations, and producing guidelines for a new format in the preparation and writing of the Branch Annual Report. In addition, the Information Services Division was involved with regional planning workshops, consulting on communication issues and assisting in the promotion of the work of related agencies who assist the Branch in carrying out its programs.

Staff Development

The Staff Development Division provides a range of training courses and related services to ensure that all Branch staff complete required training. These services include basic training for new institutional employees, probation officers and line managers, and also advanced training to increase and update the skills of established staff. The division also provides expertise related to planning career development policy, maintains a manpower information system, and acts as a resource and consultant to the field on unscheduled training needs.

Further priorities of the division include developing an effective system of analysing Branch training needs and evaluating training results; completing a cost-benefit analysis report of every course offered to ensure optimum use of Staff Development resources; providing courses for managers; improving skills and knowledge in Human Resources Management; and developing effective relationships with other justice system training groups.

With the mandatory requirement for on-the-job professional development, Corrections Branch commits the highest number of staff days to training of any government ministry. This year, the total number of days committed to staff development was 9 097 for a total of 1 491 students from across the province. In addition to attendance at courses offered by the Staff Development Division at the Justice Institute, 117 persons applied for and received a total of $12,547.47 in tuition subsidies provided by the Public Service Commission and Staff Development funds. Five others were granted educational leave to complete their studies.

In addition to regularly scheduled courses, there were several innovative courses developed to meet specific field needs. They included Hostage Survival, Career Planning, Conflict Resolution by Mediation, Violence in Families, Managing and Resolving Conflict, and Situational Leadership.

During the year, the Institutional Services Section refined the basic Juvenile Security Officer course and also field-tested several testing processes that will be implemented next year. Course content analysis meetings were held to ensure that total course content is evaluated, updated and/or revised as applicable.

The Community Services Section developed clear and concise lesson objectives for each

content session of the Probation Officer Basic Training Program and completed detailed lesson plans for the adult and family functional areas. Training courses emphasized experiential learning and application of current adult education theories. Wherever possible, Community and Institutional programs were integrated.

During 1980-81, administrative support staff were given their first centrally developed training, and more secretarial courses are planned for next year. The manpower inventory became a reality and will be a valuable tool for both staff development and the field. A study was begun to establish a competency base for family court counsellors to assist in identifying training needs and to establish criteria for recruitment and selection. A set of physical fitness standards for security officers was introduced to the Corrections Branch, and Basic Training Course content was adjusted to allow time for physical training and testing.

Provincial Classification

It is the main responsibility of Provincial Classification to place sentenced inmates in appropriate correctional facilities as soon as possible after sentence and to react quickly to necessary placement changes. Further responsibilities include advising the Branch of the profile of inmate population and the most appropriate distribution of inmates among correctional facilities; advising the Branch on the criteria for classification and standards for judgement; recommending specific criteria for classification to various correctional facilities; controlling legal documentation of inmate transfers; and collecting and distributing information on programs, inmate counts, and inmate location for each institution.

In addition, the staff of Provincial Classification manage International Transfer Agreements and Exchange of Services Agreements between the Government of Canada and the Government of British Columbia. These agreements allow for the transfer of inmates to provincial institutions to serve their sentences closer to their families, communities or friends. Transfers may also be effected to provide an offender with specific training opportunities otherwise unavailable.

Much of the information base relating to Provincial Classification work is now computerized, providing a readily accessible, up-to-date resource for Branch and institution staff.

During the year, a total of 9 038 classifications and reclassifications were conducted throughout the province. A drop in placements at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre resulted from the implementation of the Alternate Entry Program for the three lower mainland regions which allowed for initial classifications to be conducted at a number of locations, including the Provincial Courts at 222 Main Street, Vancouver, the North Fraser Regional Reception Centre at Alouette River Correctional Centre, and Chilliwack Security Unit, in addition to the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre.

Provincial Classification for the Vancouver Island Region is the responsibility of the specialized Case Management Unit in Victoria. Within the Vancouver Island, Interior and Northern Regions, Classification Officers are responsible to the Regional Director for classification within the Regions and to the Director of Provincial Classification for inter-regional placements.

The number of initial classifications at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre has risen constantly over the years, taxing the centre's classification system and accommodations. As a result, the population there is carefully monitored to ensure that the facility is used only when necessary, and to identify potential transfers to more suitable alternate facilities. The implementation of the alternate entry program has also helped to alleviate the situation at the centre.

Activity Reports

Psychological Services

The Corrections Branch has one full-time senior psychologist who is responsible for the delivery of all psychological services throughout the Branch. There are, in addition, some ten sessionally contracted psychologists who each work from one to five sessions per week.

The major thrust in providing pyschological services within the Branch continued to be the development of community resources. Despite this priority, the Branch continued to provide some direct services, such as in the case management of inmates with serious psychological/behavioural problems. Limited direct psychological treatment of offenders is available in some correctional centres, but these services are primarily for short-term crisis intervention rather than ongoing treatment.

During the year, Psychological Services adopted the British Columbia Pyschological Association's Standards for Providers of Psychological Services. The Corrections Branch has taken the initiative of adopting these standards and is now in the process of implementing them. The expectation is that the B.C. Pyschological Association will work together with the B.C. Medical Association to develop accreditation procedures for services within correctional facilities.

This year, the Branch's Clinical Research Committee, chaired by the Senior Psychologist, chose as a focus for its work matters related to sex offenders. The Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission has shown a continued interest in developing a specialized program for these offenders and the Branch has been working in co-operation with them on this project. Members of the Department of Criminology at Simon Fraser University have also shown an active interest in assisting in the analysis of Branch information on sex offenders.

Religious Programs

Religious programs are co-ordinated by a Director based in Vancouver. A staff of full-time, part-time and voluntary chaplains ensure that pastoral care and counselling, as well as spiritual support are provided for offenders, juvenile delinquents, staff and their respective families thoughout the province. In addition, it is the responsibility of the staff of Religious Programs to liaise with and involve community churches, individuals and groups in correctional activities.

The planned training course for new chaplains was not realized this year; however, discussions with the Pastoral Institute of British Columbia were initiated with a view to providing further training opportunities for chaplains. In the meantime, the Director of the Section provided a more intensive orientation for two new chaplains.

To meet the objective of providing service equitably among all regions and institutions, some additional services were introduced this year, notably in Terrace, at the Victoria Youth Detention Centre and the Interior Region.

Weekly services were provided by all chaplains. In addition, opportunities were provided to offenders to attend church services in the community on a regular basis at three centres and as requested in at least five centres. At the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre, the chaplain held services in the cells on the tiers. At Alouette River Correctional Centre the services took on new meaning as they focused on the twelve steps of recovery in the Alcoholics Anonymous Program.

In virtually all centres, an ongoing concern was the lack of adequate facilities for conducting services and providing pastoral care and counselling. The concern for providing equitable service to all centres demanded schedule preparation to ensure a balance of services to such centres as Alouette River Correctional Centre and Twin Maples. An attempt was also made during the year to enhance the services at the Lakeside Centre and to find ways to involve new volunteers in this activity. Religious services

available to Lakeview Camp and Camp Point also remained inadequate. This will be remedied when the chaplain's position and division of responsibilities is confirmed next year.

The section was involved in initiatives to improve the methods of communicating and interpreting the role and functions of the Branch to community churches. The Director of the Section acted as a resource person to the Alternative Committee established by the National Church Council on Justice and Corrections.

All chaplains were involved to an extent in speaking engagements in the community. In addition most chaplains were involved in the recruitment, orientation and supervision of volunteers involved in religious programs. Virtually all chaplains were involved in sponsoring M2/W2 programs and Alcoholics Anonymous. They also provided films, bible study discussion groups and various musical, dramatic and recreational programs.

The Section attempts to ensure that a variety of religious programs is made available. In meeting this goal, the chaplain at Willingdon Youth Detention Centre reported that programs at the centre included a combined gym night, church service, visitation program. In addition, the volunteers from M2/W2 Christian Volunteers in Corrections provided a one-to-one sponsorship program. For eligible residents of the centre, there was the weekly bible study program called "Teen Talk" and a weekly "Addictions Awareness" program in which various volunteer groups participated.

At Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre, the chaplain provided a "Relationship Enrichment Group" primarily for teaching communication skills between husbands (inmates) and their wives. He also sponsored programs on how to handle stress.

At Lakeside Centre the chaplain reported poor attendance at regular church services but avid interest and participation in informal discussion groups held regularly in the common rooms.

By far the major portion of chaplains' time during the year was given to the care and counselling of individual offenders. Family and marriage counselling was provided by virtually all chaplains. The chaplain at Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre also made counselling available to the children of inmates.

Chaplains worked closely with community groups involved in providing programs to the various institutions. Other work included meetings and consultations related to the development of standards for the Religious Programs Section, administrative responsibility, travel and training.

Medical Services

Medical Services to offenders are co-ordinated by one full-time senior medical officer. Priorities of the Medical Services Section include the provision of medical services; the maintenance of security, as required, for the protection of the public; the upgrading of facilities; and the adoption and implementation of Provincial Standards relating to the provision of medical services to those incarcerated. A major concern during 1980-81 was trying to meet an increased demand for services with inadequate facilities and resources.

Medical Services staff maintained a high degree of professionalism during the year in the provision of services and related duties. They developed and maintained positive relationships with many outside agencies providing related services and with the related professional services of the Corrections Branch.

Each Corrections Branch facility has local doctors and dentists available to visit the facility regularly, so that 90% of all medical problems are handled locally. When an offender requires hospital services and security is not an issue, medical facilities in the nearest community are used. Offenders requiring medical attention who are likely escape risks or who require protective custody, however, are treated in the limited

medical facilities within secure custodial facilities.

The hospital at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre serves as a centralized facility used for such offenders. It can accommodate up to 40 patients. Until the early part of 1979, the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre Hospital also had access to a secure ward at Vancouver General Hospital for surgery and treatment that could not be provided on site. The closure of the ward has resulted in additional costs to provide individual security. In addition, during the year, there were five escapes from Vancouver General Hospital resulting from the lack of provision of a secure ward. It has remained a priority to seek an effective resolution to this problem.

Dental standards at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre Hospital have been upgraded to meet the standards of the British Columbia College of Dental Surgeons. In addition, visiting specialists included a psychiatrist, dermatologist, optometrist, physiotherapist, an E.E.G. technician and a T.B. consultant. The Hospital also routinely provided x-rays, laboratory analyses, out-patient diagnoses and some surgery, as well as responding to emergencies.

Inspection and Standards Division: Activity Description and Report

It is the chief priority of the Inspection and Standards Division to ensure the maintenance of a high level of standards in service delivery, facilities, security and personal protection.

To achieve this, the division inspects all correctional centres, youth containment centres, remand facilities and other Branch facilities. It also investigates any matter on the written request of the Minister or Commissioner, including escapes, suicides and staff misconduct. In addition, the division investigates complaints received from inmates, youths in containment or on remand, probationers, parolees, youths on conditional release and parents of youths under Corrections Branch supervision. The Division also responds to inquiries and requests, from staff and inmates alike, on matters dealing with the administration of Branch policy, rules and regulations. A final responsibility is the review of inmate appeals for relief against disciplinary hearing findings and/or disposition.

During the past two years, a key task has been the development of service delivery standards. In 1980-81, 25 sections of the Corrections Branch Manual of Standards dealing with programs and performance were finalized, published and distributed to each of the Branch sites in the province. This is the initial realization of a long-term project to develop and implement standards for the Branch. The completion of the project will place ever increasing demands on the division.

During 1980-81, all Corrections Branch juvenile facilities were inspected by the Division. By utilizing inspectors from local safety, health and fire departments, the team inspection concept was emphasized. In addition, Corrections Branch expertise was added in the assessment of security, operational policy and management procedures.

Because of staff commitments to the development of the Manual of Standards, no adult facilities were inspected this year. A program of inspections for adult facilities has been prepared and will be implemented during 1981-82.

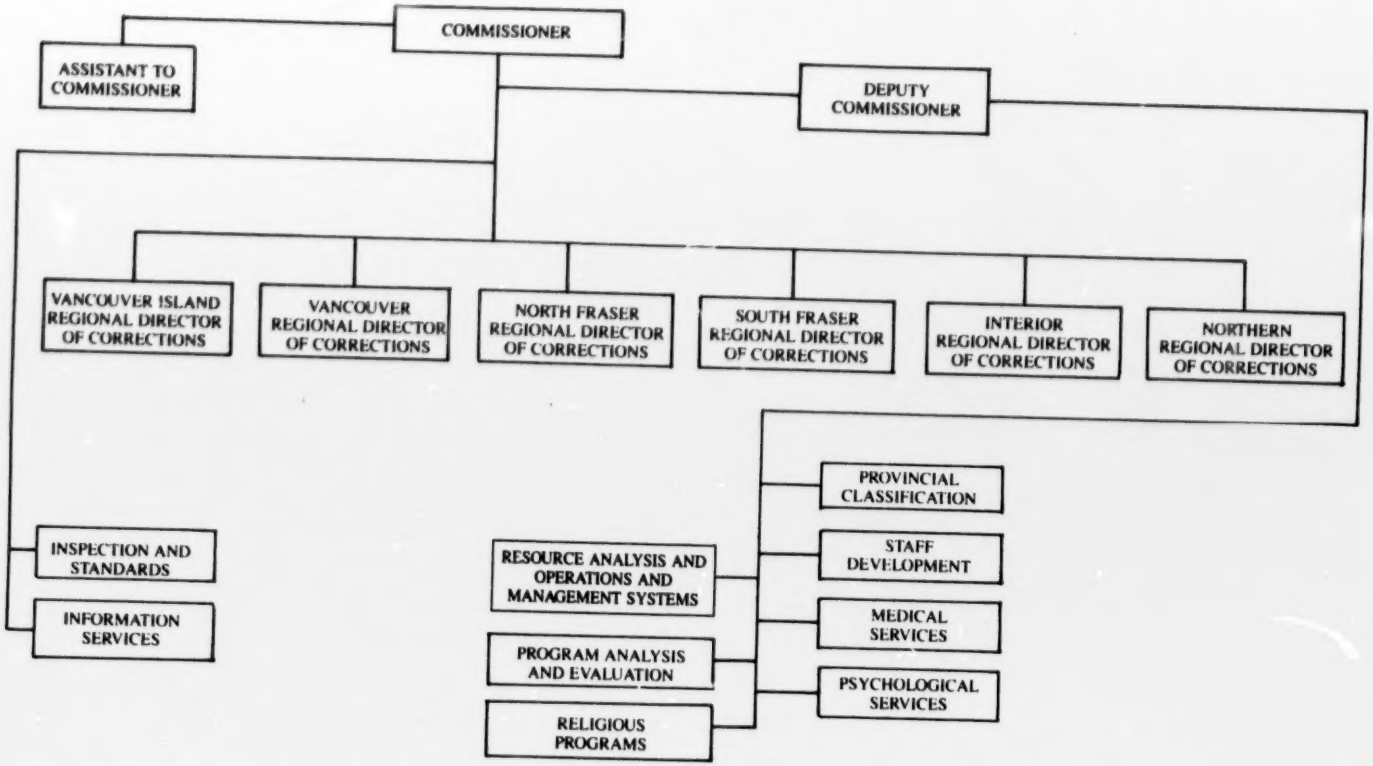
During 1980-81, a total of 50 investigations were undertaken by division staff at the request of the Minister or Commissioner. They dealt with assault, accidents, escapes, incidents and disturbances, inmate deaths and suicides, and staff misconduct.

Over the course of the year, the division also dealt with a total of 301 inmate complaints. This represents a 28% decrease from the number of complaints processed the previous year. These complaints were, for the most part, resolved or referred too appropriate agencies for resolution. The Division also addressed 52 appeals for review of disciplinary hearings, of which 25% were allowed.

During the past year, the responsibilities of the division's Branch Safety Officer were enlarged to encompass those of a Ministry Safety Officer. This Officer assisted in the development of the Health and Safety Committees at strategic locations throughout the province. He also initiated a computer data program whereby all reported accidents can now be tabulated, categorized and cost analyzed in detail. The division plans further refinement to this process in the coming year.

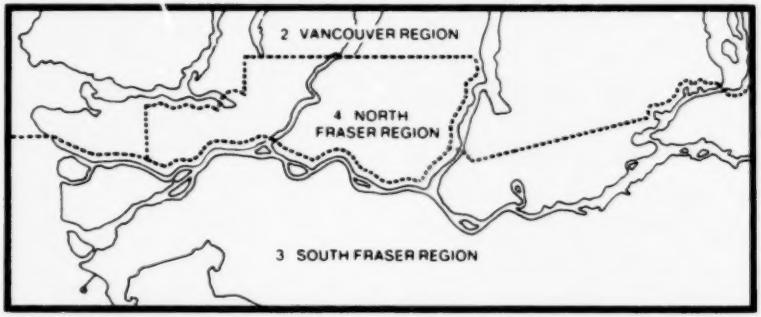
Appendix A

FIGURE 1 CORRECTIONS BRANCH ORGANIZATIONAL CHART, 1980



Appendix A

FIGURE 2 CORRECTIONS BRANCH ADMINISTRATION REGIONS



Region 1 Vancouver Island
Region 2 Vancouver
Region 3 South Fraser
Region 4 North Fraser
Region 5 Interior
Region 6 Northern

Appendix A

TABLE 1 EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL 1980/81

Activity	Activity Sub-total	Activity Total[1]
Secure Custodial		
Island	3,480,887	
Vancouver	14,419,368	
South Fraser	547,390	
North Fraser	—	22,905,250
Interior	2,038,302	
Northern	2,423,428	
Year-end Adjustments	*(4,125)*	
Open Facilities		
Island	1,644,086	
Vancouver	—	
South Fraser	2,320,080	
North Fraser	5,720,714	11,537,784
Interior	1,129,907	
Northern	724,343	
Year-end Adjustments	*(1,346)*	
Community-based Programs		
Island	1,388,138	
Vancouver	1,696,564	
South Fraser	2,176,877	
North Fraser	185,578	6,619,970
Interior	770,026	
Northern	404,059	
Year-end Adjustments	*(1,272)*	
Probation and Family Services		
Island	2,072,964	
Vancouver	3,496,348	
South Fraser	2,509,641	
North Fraser	1,931,245	13,701,325
Interior	1,956,261	
Northern	1,743,987	
Year-end Adjustments	*(9,121)*	
Management Support Services		
Island	607,089	
Vancouver	957,138	
South Fraser	1,014,329	
North Fraser	1,738,352	
Interior	101,012	
Northern	282,087	
Commissioner's Office		
General Administration	386,804	
Religious Programs	291,878	8,803,054
Provincial Classification	371,141	
Staff Development	1,233,683	
Resource Analysis	345,848	
Program Analysis and Evaluation	264,420	
Operations and Management Support	260,720	
Information Services	104,460	
Discretionary Resources	215,694	
Training Relief	637,096	
Year-end Adjustments	*(8,697)*	
Inspection and Standards		206,202
Branch Total	63,773,585 — Balances to Public Accounts	

[1] Figures exclude decimal points and are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Appendix A

TABLE 2 COMPARISON OF AVERAGE COUNT AND CAPACITY FOR ADULT INSTITUTIONS BY LEVEL OF SECURITY, 1980/81

	Capacity	Count	Utilization %
Secure — Remand	954	356	
Sentenced		489	
Total		845	85.7
Camps	610	489	80.2
CCC's	165	121	73.3
Average utilization of Corrections facilities	1729	1455	82.2
CBRC's and home supervision	0	44	N/A

Appendix A

TABLE 3 MINISTRY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CORRECTIONS BRANCH ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Percent of Admissions and Average Count by Selected Categories

CATEGORY	SENTENCED								Definitions*	REMAND							
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81		3-yr. trend			1978/79		1979/80		1980/81		3-yr. trend	
	Adm.	Aver. Count	Adm.	Aver. Count	Adm.	Aver. Count	Adm.	Aver. Count		Adm.	Aver. Count	Adm.	Aver. Count	Adm.	Aver. Count	Adm.	Aver. Count
AGE																	
Under 18	3.6	2.8	3.1	2.2	3.5	3.0				6.3	3.4	5.9	3.6	6.1	3.9		+
18–19	12.9	14.9	13.4	15.6	11.9	16.6		+		14.5	11.5	15.3	14.6	15.4	11.8		
20–21	17.3	16.1	12.4	13.7	13.7	15.7	+	+		13.2	9.5	12.6	10.7	13.3	13.4		+
22–24	15.9	17.2	16.0	17.7	16.0	16.4				16.3	15.9	17.1	15.4	15.5	16.2		
25–29	17.6	18.4	17.8	17.7	18.1	18.3	+			18.1	18.2	18.7	21.6	18.3	21.2		
30–34	12.2	10.8	11.7	12.9	12.5	10.6				12.0	17.9	11.8	14.7	12.5	14.4		–
35–39	8.0	7.2	8.4	7.0	8.1	7.4				7.5	8.2	7.6	6.7	7.7	7.7		
40–49	10.9	8.3	10.0	8.1	9.6	7.5	–	–		6.9	10.2	6.9	7.7	7.0	7.8		
50+	6.5	4.3	7.2	5.2	6.6	4.5				5.1	5.3	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.7		–
SEX																	
Male	92.8	93.5	95.4	94.1	95.2	95.6		+		91.4	92.9	92.2	94.7	94.3	95.8	+	+
Female	7.2	6.5	4.6	5.9	4.8	4.4		–		8.6	7.1	7.8	5.3	5.7	4.2	–	–
RACE																	
Native	16.9	16.4	18.8	17.6	17.7	18.6		+		16.6	15.1	17.7	20.0	15.0	17.7		
Non-Native	83.1	83.6	81.2	82.4	82.3	81.4		–		83.4	84.9	82.3	80.0	85.0	82.3		
RECIDIVISM MEASURES																	
No previous formal contact	28.0	15.9	23.8	14.4	25.1	13.7		–		34.9	40.9	35.1	34.0	31.6	33.3		–
No previous time in jail	12.2	10.6	13.3	9.9	12.0	9.1		–		10.1	6.2	9.0	7.1	10.0	7.9		+
No previous jail sentence	14.1	21.5	14.4	22.1	13.3	20.5				10.6	10.8	10.6	12.1	11.6	10.1		
Previous jail over 2 yrs. ago	9.5	6.0	9.6	6.4	10.3	7.3	+	+		8.5	7.6	8.3	8.2	9.5	8.4		+
Previous jail within 2 yrs.	36.2	46.0	38.9	47.2	39.2	49.4	+	+		35.9	34.5	37.0	38.6	37.3	40.4	+	+
OFFENCE									2								
Administrative	1.5	.4	1.2	.4	1.1	.2	–		3	.1	.0	.2	.1	.2	.1		
Breach of probation	3.4	1.9	3.2	1.1	3.7	1.6			4	2.7	.8	2.1	.8	2.7	1.5		
Breaking and entering	8.6	21.0	9.7	22.7	10.6	24.2	+	+		17.5	14.8	17.2	20.4	17.7	17.6		
Cannabis	3.6	3.8	2.4	2.9	2.5	1.8		–	5	1.3	1.0	1.6	.7	.7	1.0		
Cannabis possession	2.0	.5	1.2	.4	1.2	.4			6	.3	.4	.5	.2	.3	.1		–
Driving while disqualified	5.4	2.2	5.4	2.3	4.4	2.2				.7	.3	.5	.1	.4	.2	–	
Driving and drinking	26.6	10.0	25.8	9.0	23.5	8.7	–	–	7	2.4	.7	3.0	.8	2.6	.7		
Drugs	8.7	12.1	6.9	10.4	6.7	7.2	–	–	5	10.3	15.9	9.9	9.1	11.4	15.6		
Heroin	1.8	4.8	.8	3.5	.5	1.4	–	–	5	3.8	6.2	1.1	2.0	1.1	.9		–
Motor vehicle related	35.0	13.9	34.9	13.6	31.2	13.4	–	–	8	4.1	1.6	4.9	1.6	4.2	1.7		
Person	9.6	17.7	9.0	17.2	10.6	18.6			9	23.1	36.3	22.9	32.8	23.4	35.0		
Property	32.4	52.6	35.2	55.1	37.6	57.4	+	+	10	54.2	46.3	55.2	53.8	54.9	50.4		
Public order	8.9	6.0	8.7	6.1	9.0	6.8		+	11	9.3	4.5	10.5	6.7	9.7	6.0		
Serious	10.7	22.8	10.4	23.2	12.2	22.2			12	25.7	50.1	23.4	40.0	25.2	46.6		
Sexual	1.5	3.0	1.7	3.1	1.9	4.1	+	+	13	3.3	5.0	3.8	5.6	3.4	5.2		
Theft by fraud	2.3	3.8	2.5	4.4	2.8	4.1	+		14	3.4	2.0	3.3	3.4	3.7	2.3		
Theft under $200	8.0	4.5	9.1	5.0	8.1	4.6				8.9	3.6	8.2	4.0	7.4	3.7	–	
Violent	4.3	12.4	4.4	12.5	5.0	12.9	+	+	15	16.1	31.7	16.1	28.1	16.7	30.4		
Weapons	3.7	9.0	4.4	9.5	4.6	9.7	+	+	16	13.0	17.4	13.1	15.5	13.3	16.8	+	
SENTENCE LENGTH IN DAYS																	
1–7	8.7	1.1	8.2	1.0	7.4	.7	–	–		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
8–14	21.7	3.5	20.6	3.0	18.5	3.1	–			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
15–21	8.3	2.0	8.7	1.8	8.5	1.8				N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
22–30	15.4	4.8	15.2	4.9	16.1	5.4		+		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
31–45	2.2	.9	2.0	.9	1.9	.9	–			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
46–60	6.2	4.7	5.8	3.6	6.6	4.8				N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
61–90	9.8	9.4	11.0	9.7	10.5	9.9		+		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
91–180	11.4	19.5	12.1	18.3	12.5	18.3	+			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
181–270	4.2	11.3	4.5	11.6	5.1	12.1	+	+		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
271–360	3.9	14.4	4.3	15.2	4.7	15.8	+	+		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
361–719	4.6	23.2	4.3	25.5	4.8	23.8				N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
720+	2.9	4.7	3.2	4.0	3.3	3.5	+	–		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Indefinite	.7	.6	.1	.4	.0	.1	–	–		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Actual number of admissions/count	7151	1290	7032	1301	6856	1138				4319	383	4423	359	4441	358		

* See Figure 3—Definitions.

Appendix A

TABLE 3 MINISTRY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CORRECTIONS BRANCH ADULT INSTITUTIONS—*Continued*

Percent of Admissions and Average Count by Selected Categories

CATEGORY	SENTENCED								Definitions*	REMAND							
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81		3-yr. trend			1978/79		1979/80		1980/81		3-yr. trend	
	Adm.	Aver. Count	Adm.	Aver. Count	Adm.	Aver. Count	Adm.	Aver. Count	1	Adm.	Aver. Count	Adm.	Aver. Count	Adm.	Aver. Count	Adm.	Aver. Count
FINE IN DEFAULT																	
Sole reason for admission	19.7	5.1	16.4	3.3	16.4	3.6				.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		
Released on payment of fine	2.7	.5	2.0	.4	1.9	.4	–			.1	.0	.1	.1	.0	.0		
FEDERAL SENTENCES																	
Transferred to penitentiary	5.1	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.5	4.6				1.9	5.3	1.9	4.3	1.8	3.8		–
Serving federal time	2.5	4.3	2.9	4.1	3.0	3.5	+	–		.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		
COURT LOCATION																	
Vancouver	26.6	30.5	29.6	29.9	25.0	24.5		–		49.4	50.4	49.6	47.2	45.8	39.6		–
Victoria	8.1	7.1	8.4	7.1	9.8	9.3	+			11.6	7.1	12.0	10.2	13.9	18.3	+	+
Kamloops	6.8	6.0	6.7	7.1	5.2	7.4	–	+		3.3	3.4	4.9	5.3	3.1	3.6		
Prince George	5.3	5.6	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.5	–	–		8.2	3.8	6.0	4.5	6.5	3.7		
Kelowna	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.6	3.5	1.9	+			.3	.5	.5	.5	.7	1.1	+	+
New Westminster	2.7	4.6	2.7	4.3	2.7	3.2		–		2.2	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.2	+	–
Nanaimo	3.0	3.4	2.4	2.2	3.7	3.0				1.6	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.5	3.1	+	+
Surrey	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.7		–		2.1	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.0		
Courtenay	1.5	.9	1.9	1.1	2.0	1.5	+	+		.4	.3	.5	.8	.5	.7		
Quesnel	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.3	+			.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3		
Vernon	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.3				.2	.3	.5	.9	.7	.9	+	
REGION OF WARRANT																	
Interior	21.5	19.3	21.5	21.7	20.7	22.5		+		6.9	9.3	9.0	12.3	7.6	9.9		
North	13.6	12.5	12.9	13.4	12.2	13.1	–			10.5	7.3	8.2	7.2	8.9	7.3		
North Fraser	7.3	9.0	6.6	9.2	7.5	8.2				7.5	8.9	7.4	7.3	7.7	6.5		+
South Fraser	10.0	10.6	8.5	9.0	10.8	9.7				6.8	8.4	6.3	6.6	8.3	9.2		
Vancouver	29.7	33.1	32.7	32.2	27.9	27.5		–		52.5	55.1	52.7	50.9	48.3	42.2		–
Vancouver Island	17.9	15.3	17.7	14.3	20.9	18.9				15.7	10.9	16.2	15.7	19.1	25.0	+	+
Outside B.C.	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1				.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0		
REGION OF CUSTODY																	
Interior	16.7	11.7	16.1	12.4	14.9	12.8		+		5.2	5.5	6.9	8.0	5.4	6.5		
North	13.4	12.5	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.3		+		10.8	7.0	8.9	7.7	9.6	8.5		+
North Fraser	1.4	21.5	22.9	22.4	17.0	22.0				.0	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0		
South Fraser	.6	9.1	2.6	8.4	4.9	8.6	+			.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		
Vancouver	52.1	33.3	27.9	31.6	30.5	28.9		–		69.0	77.4	67.4	68.8	66.6	60.7		–
Vancouver Island	15.8	10.3	17.5	10.1	19.4	13.7	+			15.0	10.2	16.6	15.5	18.4	23.3	+	+
TYPE OF CUSTODY																	
Secure	95.8	47.5	95.5	48.0	90.4	46.8	–			99.9	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.9		
Open	1.7	39.3	1.8	37.2	4.3	38.7				.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0		
Community	2.4	13.2	2.6	14.8	5.3	14.5				.1	.0	.0	.0	.2	.1		
DAYS IN CUSTODY																	
–1	4.1	.1	3.1	.0	2.8	.0	–			6.7	.2	10.3	.4	10.1	.4		
2–3	5.7	.2	6.2	.2	5.8	.2				14.6	1.1	15.5	1.4	15.4	1.4		
4–5	6.0	.3	6.3	.4	6.5	.4	+			9.8	1.4	8.8	1.4	8.8	1.4		
6–10	14.6	1.4	17.4	1.8	15.8	1.6				15.8	3.7	15.5	4.4	15.5	4.3		
11–15	9.6	1.5	7.4	1.3	7.3	1.3	–			9.6	3.9	9.5	4.6	9.0	4.4	–	
16–20	8.7	1.9	10.4	2.6	10.3	2.6				6.5	3.7	5.4	3.6	6.3	4.2		+
21–30	6.4	1.9	5.0	1.8	5.3	1.9				10.7	8.3	10.7	9.9	9.7	9.0		
31–60	13.0	7.5	13.5	8.8	13.7	8.7	+			12.6	16.6	13.3	21.1	13.3	20.8		
61–120	11.1	12.0	11.0	13.7	12.2	14.1		+		8.8	22.9	7.3	22.8	8.1	24.7		
121–180	6.9	12.0	6.8	13.1	7.5	14.3		+		2.4	10.8	2.0	11.1	2.1	11.2		+
181–270	6.4	17.2	6.8	20.4	7.1	21.2	+	+		1.5	10.1	.9	7.3	.9	7.5		
271–360	2.3	8.6	2.0	8.4	2.2	9.1				.6	5.3	.4	4.4	.6	7.2		
361–719	4.5	25.8	3.6	22.3	3.3	20.6	–	–		.3	6.0	.4	6.9	.2	3.6		
720+	.8	9.6	.4	5.1	.3	3.9	–	–		.2	6.0	.0	.8	.0	.0		–
Actual number of admissions/count	7151	1290	7032	1301	6856	1138				4319	383	4423	359	4441	358		

Prepared by G. K. Muirhead, Senior Research Analyst, Resource Analysis Section.

Appendix A

TABLE 4 CORRECTIONS BRANCH PROFILE OF CLIENT COMMUNITY SERVICES POPULATION

Category	Probation 1980/81 % of Total Admissions	Probation 1980/81 % of Average Caseload	Definitions*	Bail Supervision 1980/81 % of Total Admissions	Bail Supervision 1980/81 % of Average Caseload
SENTENCE LENGTH IN DAYS					
1–90	9.1	3.1			
91–180	36.6	21.8			
181–360	34.9	34.9			
361–720	14.7	29.0			
721+	2.1	5.3			
Indefinite	2.7	5.9			
COURT LOCATION					
Vancouver	10.9	10.1		54.5	56.8
Victoria	10.4	7.3		19.8	17.8
Kamloops	2.3	3.0		.1	.1
Prince George	3.6	3.8		9.5	11.0
Kelowna	2.6	3.1		.1	.3
New Westminster	2.1	2.4		.9	.4
Nanaimo	3.7	3.3		.3	.6
Surrey	2.7	2.8		4.0	2.5
Courtenay	2.3	2.0		.0	.0
Quesnel	1.4	1.6		.0	.0
Vernon	2.3	2.3		.0	.1
REGION OF WARRANT					
Interior	20.2	22.0		.6	1.3
North	14.6	16.3		10.6	11.9
North Fraser	9.9	9.7		5.2	4.9
South Fraser	11.8	12.0		6.5	4.3
Vancouver	16.7	16.4		56.0	57.6
Vancouver Island	23.8	20.6		20.9	19.2
Outside B.C.	3.0	3.0		.0	.7
REGION OF SUPERVISION					
Interior	18.7	20.6		.2	.0
North	16.1	19.1		10.0	12.1
North Fraser	9.4	8.5		3.3	3.6
South Fraser	13.2	14.2		5.9	3.2
Vancouver	19.4	16.8		61.1	63.5
Vancouver Island	23.3	20.8		19.5	17.6
DAYS UNDER SUPERVISION					
1–90	9.1	1.6		54.5	17.7
91–180	14.6	6.0		27.7	32.8
181–360	41.1	29.1		13.5	29.0
361–720	26.1	36.8		3.7	15.2
721+	9.1	26.4		.6	5.3
Actual number of admissions	13 939	**		2 638	**

* See Figure 3—Definitions.

** Percent of average caseload is based on a sampling methodology. The actual number of cases composing the average caseload for this period is not presently available.

Prepared by G. K. Muirhead, Senior Research Analyst, Resource Analysis Section.

Appendix A

TABLE 4 CORRECTIONS BRANCH PROFILE OF CLIENT COMMUNITY SERVICES POPULATION—*Continued*

Category	Probation 1980/81 % of Total Admissions	Probation 1980/81 % of Average Caseload	Definitions*	Bail Supervision 1980/81 % of Total Admissions	Bail Supervision 1980/81 % of Average Caseload
AGE					
Under 18	32.2	23.0		7.7	3.2
18–19	16.2	17.8		14.5	13.8
20–21	10.6	14.5		14.6	12.3
22–24	9.7	11.5		16.5	14.1
25–29	10.2	10.9		18.4	21.7
30–34	6.5	7.2		11.4	14.7
35–39	4.2	5.1		5.6	7.4
40–49	5.9	5.4		7.0	8.1
50+	4.5	4.6		4.3	4.5
SEX					
Male	82.8	84.2		85.7	86.3
Female	17.2	15.8		14.3	13.7
RACE					
Native	11.8	14.2		6.3	5.8
Non-Native	88.2	85.8		93.7	94.2
RECIDIVISM MEASURES					
No previous formal contact	66.9	59.7		38.3	32.4
No previous time in jail	17.2	14.7		16.2	10.5
No previous jail sentence	3.1	4.1		13.6	19.5
Previous jail over 3 months ago	8.9	16.9		24.7	31.2
Previous jail within 3 months	3.8	4.6		7.2	6.4
OFFENCE			2		
Administrative	.1	.3	3	.0	.0
Breach of probation	.8	.6	4	2.5	1.3
Breaking and entering	11.3	16.0		12.1	12.1
Cannabis	3.8	4.0	5	8.3	6.1
Cannabis possession	2.8	2.2	6	2.3	1.3
Driving while disqualified	.7	1.2		.4	.4
Driving and drinking	20.0	13.4	7	3.2	2.4
Drugs	5.5	6.6	5	18.1	17.0
Heroin	.2	.6	5	2.0	2.3
Motor vehicle related	26.2	19.4	8	5.0	3.7
Person	7.6	9.7	9	16.4	21.1
Property	44.9	50.7	10	47.8	46.2
Public order	17.3	15.4	11	12.5	12.2
Serious	5.9	8.5	12	18.7	24.1
Sexual	1.5	2.1	13	2.9	4.5
Theft by fraud	2.7	3.7	14	3.8	4.0
Theft under $200	14.4	11.7		8.2	5.3
Violent	1.8	3.2	15	8.9	12.7
Weapons	2.8	4.2	16	9.8	10.4
Actual number of admissions	13 939	* *		2 638	* *

* See Figure 3—Definitions.

* * Percent of average caseload is based on a sampling methodology. The actual number of cases composing the average caseload for this period is not presently available.

Prepared by G. K. Muirhead, Senior Research Analyst, Resource Analysis Section.

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TABLE 5 CORRECTIONS BRANCH DISPOSITION OF ADULTS ON ADMISSION, 1980/81

Offences[2]*	Sentenced		Remand	
	Probation	Institutions	Bail Supervision	Custodial
Property[10]	37.8	37.6	46.6	54.9
Motor vehicle related[8]	31.7	31.2	5.2	4.2
Drinking and driving[7]	27.5	23.5	3.5	2.6
Public Order[11]	16.9	9.0	13.0	9.7
Theft under $200	13.5	8.1	8.4	7.4
Breaking and entering	6.4	10.6	10.8	17.7
Person[9]	8.8	10.6	16.6	23.4
Serious[12]	6.0	12.2	18.9	25.2
Drugs[5]	5.8	6.7	18.3	11.4
Weapons[16]	3.0	4.6	9.4	13.3
Violent[15]	2.0	5.0	8.9	16.7
Sex[13]	1.9	1.9	3.0	3.4
Total[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Admissions	9 451	6 856	2 453	4 441

* See Figure 3 — Definitions.

TABLE 6 CORRECTIONS BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT BY ACTIVITY

Activity	1980/81	1981/82 (Projected)
Secure Custodial Facilities	769	787
Open Facilities	387	389
Community-based Programs	154	147
Probation and Family Services	514	523
Management Support Services	231	207
Inspection and Standards	6	8
Total	2 061	2 061

Appendix A

FIGURE 3

DEFINITIONS

1. All numbers within the body of these tables are percentages. To arrive at the absolute number for any percentage, multiply the figure by the actual number (of admissions or average count) listed at the bottom of the page for that column.
2. The offence categories group *Criminal Code* and Provincial Statutes into categories that are not mutually exclusive. Thus, the specific offence of impaired driving is grouped both in the Drinking and Driving aggregate as well as the Motor Vehicle related aggregate group.
3. Administrative offences are those relating to money and public administration under the following acts: Family Relations, Women and Children's Maintenance, Customs, Post Office, Unemployment Insurance.
4. Breaches of probation, parole, 64A and intermittent sentences.
5. Includes all trafficking, possession, importing, possession with intent to traffick, and cultivation offences.
6. Includes cannabis possession only.
7. Includes impaired driving, driving over .08 and failure to blow.
8. Includes impaired driving, driving over .08, failure to blow, failure to stop, negligence in the use of a motor vehicle, disqualified driving, taking an auto without consent and other *Motor Vehicle Act* offences.
9. Includes all offences involving direct intended harm to a person. These are: pointing a firearm, rape, attempted rape, sex with an underage female, sex with the feeble-minded, indecent assault, incest, buggery, gross indecency, corrupting children, murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, attempted suicide, harm with intent to wound, common assault, assault with intent to wound, assaulting a peace officer, kidnapping, robbery, extortion, harassing or threatening and contributing to juvenile delinquency.
10. Includes all theft offences plus extortion, breaking and entering, possession of housebreaking instruments, possession of stolen property, false pretences, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, arson.
11. Includes unlawful assembly, riot, resisting a peace officer, failure to assist a peace officer, impersonating a peace officer, causing a disturbance, trespassing, vagrancy, mischief, common assault, assaulting a peace officer, unlawfully in dwelling, fraud in obtaining food or lodging, harassing or threatening, liquor act, railways act, false fire alarm.
12. Includes escaping lawful custody, rape, attempted rape, sex with an underage female, sex with the feeble-minded, indecent assault, murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, harm with intent to wound, assault with intent to wound, kidnapping, robbery, extortion, making counterfeit money, all drug importing or trafficking, conspiracy, breach of national parole, buggery, incest and gross indecency.
13. Includes rape, attempted rape, sex with an underage female, sex with the feeble-minded, indecent assault, incest, buggery, gross indecency, obscene matter, corrupting children, indecent act, indecent exposure, prostitution-related, bawdy house-related and other moral offences.
14. Those offences in which the theft is indirect and non-violent, including theft by conversion, forgery and uttering, counterfeiting, public fraud.
15. These are offences involving direct serious physical violence to a person including rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, harm or assault with intent to wound, kidnapping, robbery.
16. Includes possession or use of a firearm, explosives or other weapon, pointing a firearm and robbery.

Appendix A

TABLE 7 ESTABLISHMENT SUMMARY BY REGION, FISCAL YEAR 1980/81

Classification	Comm. Office	Island Region	Vancouver Region	S. Fraser Region	N. Fraser Region	Interior Region	Northern Region	Total
Deputy Minister (Comm.)	1							1
Associate Deputy Minister	1							1
Management	24	11	21	8	13	7	6	90
Chaplain	18							
Administrative Officer 3	3							3
Administrative Officer 2	9							9
Administrative Officer 1			2					2
Research Officer 4	1							1
Research Officer 3	1							1
Probation Officer 5	3							3
Probation Officer 4		7	21	7	8	4	2	49
Probation Officer 3		5	4	4		4	7	24
Probation Officer 1 and 2	11	53	83	53	41	47	29	317
Interviewer 2		7	19	3	4	2	1	36
Captain, Minor Vessel		1						1
Librarian 2	1							1
Senior Corrections Officer	2	6	24	6	8	4	4	54
Principal Officer	1	22	45	26	31	15	14	154
Corrections Security Officer	1	131	386	106	129	98	78	929
Food Services Officer 3			1					1
Food Services Officer 2		1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Food Services Officer 1		8	16	7	10	5	3	50
Instructor		1	2	1	7	3	5	19
Medical Officer 4	1							1
Medical Officer 3			1					1
Psychologist 4	1							1
Psychologist 3		1						1
Dentist 2			1					1
Nurse 5			1					1
Nurse 3					1			1
Nurse 2		1	11		7			19
Senior Hospital Officer 1					1			1
Medical Technician 3 (X-Ray)			1					1
Pharmacist 2			1					1
Lab Technician 3			1					1
Clerk 5			1		2			3
Clerk 4	2		2		2		1	7
Clerk 3	5	2	9	2	1	2	1	22
Clerk Steno 5			1		2			3
Clerk Steno 4	2		2		2		1	7
Clerk Steno 3	5	2	9	2	1	2	1	22
Office Assistant 2	15	30	32	20	17	24	19	157
Office Assistant 1			2	1				3
Carpenter Foreman			1		1			2
Carpenter		1	1					2
Tradesman			1					1
Electrician Foreman			1		1			2
Electrician			1					1
Plumber Foreman			1					1
Plumber			1		1			2
Painter			1					1
Mechanic 6			1					1
Mechanic 5					1			1
Mechanic 3				1	2			3
Mechanic 2			1					1
Foreman of Works 2			1					1
Supervisor of Stores 1					1			1
Stockman 3				1				1
Total permanent positions	106	299	722	258	303	224	176	2088
Total man-years of permanent positions	97	294.50	721.75	255	301.50	218.25	173	2061.0

Appendix A

TABLE 8 TEMPORARY ABSENCE STATISTICS, 1980/81

Type of Absence	Active Beginning of Month April 1980	Applications Received	Granted	Revoked	Active End of Month March 1981
Short-term	21	4 587	3 351	28	33
Continuous	186	2 919	1 740	216	132
Medical	3	212	122	7	4
Cumulative total	210	7 718	5 213	251	169

Revocation	
Unlawfully at Large	87
Convicted of Additional Criminal Offences	10
Centre-Community Behaviour	154
Total	251
Total number employed	1,947
Total number of person-days worked	22 950
Total amount earned	$852,672
Total restitution and fines paid	$16,832
Total room and board paid	$48,409
Total family maintenance paid	$154,325
Total debts paid	$35,942
Total income tax paid	$148,408

Appendix B: Corrections Branch Regions, Districts, Facilities and Offices

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Resource Analysis
Program Analysis and Evaluation
Information Services
Provincial Classification
Religious Programs
Staff Development Division
Psychological Services
Medical Services
Inspection and Standards

VANCOUVER ISLAND REGION

Vancouver Island Regional Office

South District 1

South District 1 Office
Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre
Vancouver Island Community Correctional Centre
Vancouver Island Case Management Unit
Victoria Adult Probation Office
Colwood Probation Office
Victoria Court Probation Office - Adult

South District 2

South District 2 Office
Jordan River Camp
Victoria Youth Detention Centre
Victoria Juvenile Probation and Family Court Services
Victoria Attendance Programs:
—New Directions Program
—Metchosin Camp
—WELD
Sidney Probation Office
Duncan Probation Office
Lake Cowichan Office

North District

North District Office
Snowdon Work Release Unit
Lakeview Youth Camp
Campbell River Probation Office
Port Hardy Probation Office
Courtenay Probation Office
Port Alberni Probation Office
Parksville Probation Office
Nanaimo Probation and Family Court Services
Port McNeill Probation Office

VANCOUVER REGION

Vancouver Regional Office

East District

East District Office
South East Adult Probation Services
South Juvenile Probation and Family Court Services
East Juvenile Probation and Family Court Services
North Juvenile Probation and Family Court Services
Burnaby Community Correctional Centre
Yale Street Juvenile Probation and Family Court Services
DARE Office
North East Probation and Family Court Services

West District

West District Office
South West Adult Probation Services
West End Adult Probation and Family Court Services
West Vancouver Probation and Family Court Services
Community Pretrial Services Unit
Burrard Juvenile and Family Court Services
Vancouver Court Adult Probation Services
West Juvenile Probation and Family Court Services
Marpole Community Correctional Centre
Lynda Williams Community Correctional Centre

North Shore District

North Shore District Office
West Vancouver Probation Office
Porteau Cove Camp

Appendix B: Corrections Branch Regions, Districts, Facilities and Offices

Sechelt Probation and Family Court Services
Squamish Probation and Family Court Services
North Vancouver Juvenile and Family Court Services
Powell River Probation and Family Court Services
North Vancouver Adult Probation Office

Oakalla District

Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre
Lakeside Correctional Centre for Women

Youth Containment

Willingdon Youth Detention Centre

Pretrial Services Centre

SOUTH FRASER REGION

South Fraser Regional Office

East District

East District Office
Abbotsford Probation and Family Services
Centre Creek Camp
Chilliwack Probation and Family Services
Pierce Creek Camp — DASH Program
Hope Probation and Family Services
Mission Probation and Family Services

West District

West District Office
Cloverdale Probation and Family Services
Delta Probation and Family Services
Langley Probation and Family Services
Richmond Probation and Family Services
Richmond Adult Probation Office
Surrey Community Residential Centre
Surrey Probation and Family Services
Surrey Adult Probation Office
White Rock Probation and Family Service
Chilliwack Forest Camps

District Office, Chilliwack Forest Camps

Chilliwack Community Correctional Centre
Chilliwack Security Unit
Mount Thurston Camp
Ford Mountain Camp

NORTH FRASER REGION

North Fraser Regional Office

District 1

District 1 Office
Burnaby Central Probation Office
Burnaby North Probation Office
Burnaby South Juvenile and Family Services
New Westminster Probation Office
New Haven Correctional Centre

District 2

District 2 Office
Twin Maples Community Correctional Centre
Maple Ridge Probation Office
Coquitlam Adult Probation Office
Coquitlam Juvenile and Family Services

District 3

Haney Forest Camps Administration
Haney Forest Camps
Boulder Bay Camp
Brittain River Camp
Pine Ridge Camp
Stave Lake Camp
Southview Place Community Correctional Centre

District 4

District 4 Office
Alouette River Correctional Centre

INTERIOR REGION

Interior Regional Office

Kamloops District

District Office, Kamloops
Ashcroft Probation Office
Clearwater Probation Office
Kamloops Probation Office
Lillooet Probation Office
Merritt Probation Office

Okanagan District

District Office, Okanagan
Oliver Probation Office
Penticton Probation Office

Appendix B: Corrections Branch Regions, Districts, Facilities and Offices

Kelowna Probation Office
Vernon Probation Office
Salmon Arm Probation Office
Revelstoke Probation Office

Kootenay District

District Office, Kootenay
Castlegar Probation Office
Cranbrook Probation Office
Creston Probation Office
Fernie Probation Office
Golden Probation Office
Kimberley Probation Office
Nelson Probation Office
Trail Probation Office

Institutions

Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre
Rayleigh Camp
Bear Creek Camp
Kamloops Community Correctional Centre

NORTHERN REGION

Northern Regional Office

West District

West District Office
Terrace Community Correctional Centre
Queen Charlotte Islands Probation Office
Prince Rupert Probation Office
Terrace Probation Office
Kitimat Probation Office
Smithers Probation Office

North Central District

North Central District Office
Dawson Creek Probation Office
Fort Nelson Probation and Family Services
Fort St. John Probation Office
Mackenzie Probation Office
One Hundred Mile House Probation and Family Services
Prince George Adult Probation Office
Prince George Juvenile Probation and Family Services
Vanderhoof Probation Office
Quesnel Probation Office
Williams Lake Probation and Family Court Services

Institutions

Prince George Regional Correctional Centre
Hutda Lake Camp

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